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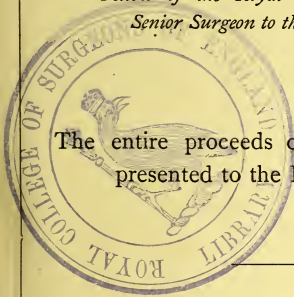
NEW COUNTY HOSPITAL, LINCOLN.

*From the Author.*

A SHORT ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
OLD AND OF THE NEW  
LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITALS.

BY  
THOMAS SYMPSON, F.R.C.S. Engl. (Exam.),

*Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society,  
Senior Surgeon to the Lincoln County Hospital, &c.*



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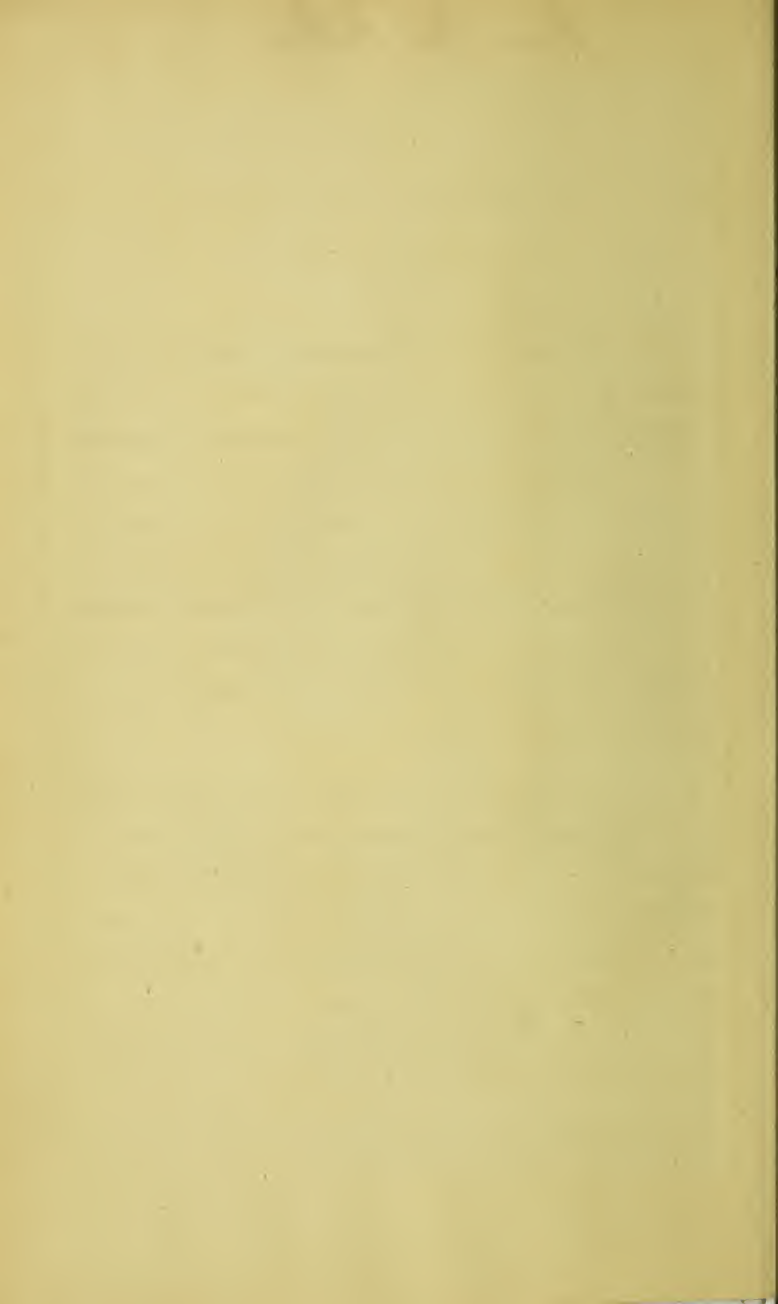
The entire proceeds of the Sale of this Book will be  
presented to the Funds of the New Hospital.

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Lincoln :

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## P R E F A C E.

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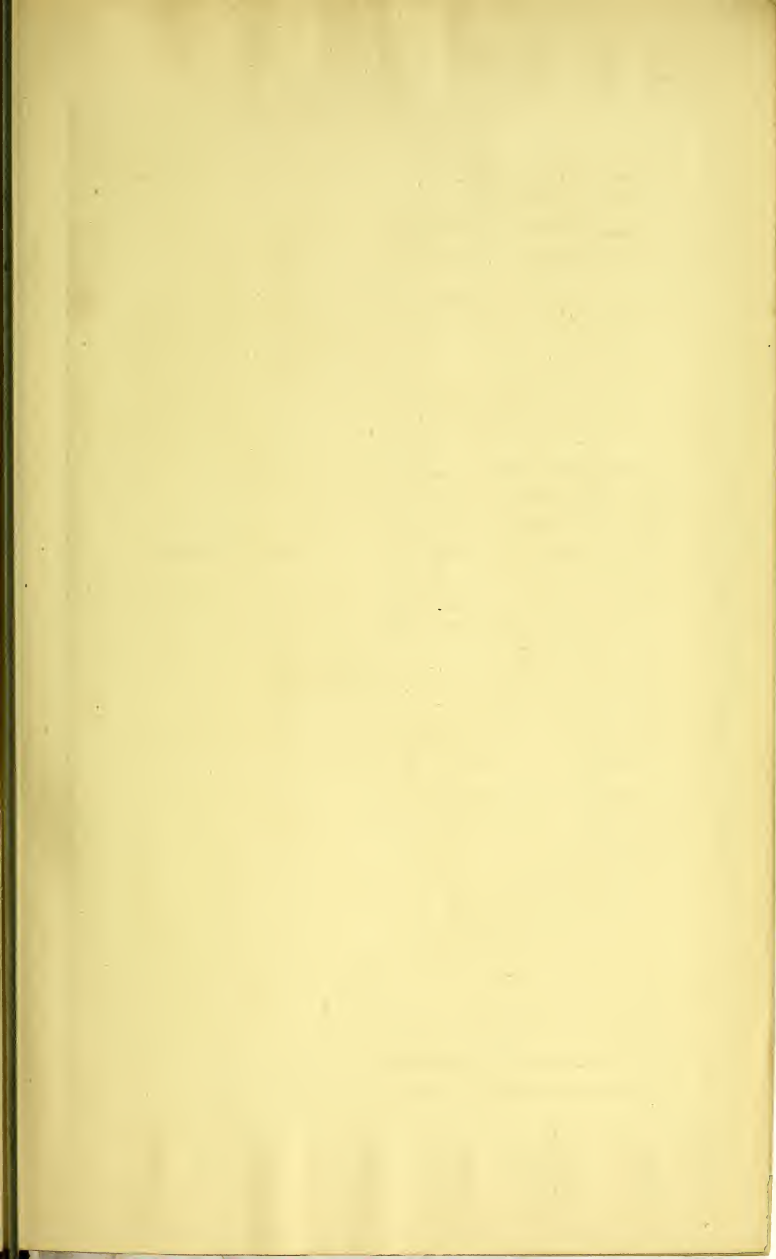
The first portion of the following pages is devoted to a description of the Old Lincoln County Hospital, with an outline of the chief events of interest in its history, especially of the various causes productive of insalubrity in its wards, of the endeavours to meet the increasing calls upon the Charity, and of the attempt to remove the causes of its unwholesomeness. The latter part of the narrative relates to the circumstances that led to the disuse of the Old Hospital and to the construction of a New one of which a brief general account is given.

It is hoped that as an authentic record of what has been effected the book may prove useful to all who are interested in the Institution, and likewise to Governors of such other Hospitals as have the misfortune to suffer from similar evils to those, the prevalence of which we have had so much reason to deplore at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, *July*, 1878.

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OLD COUNTY HOSPITAL, LINCOLN.

## A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE OLD AND OF THE NEW LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITALS.

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THE first County Hospital at Lincoln was a very humble affair ; it consisted of a house and some premises which had been used for the purpose of malting, situated upon the ground now occupied by the cake mill of Messrs. Doughty, on the south side of the Witham, near to Broad-Gate Bridge.

This building, first used as a Hospital in 1769, afforded accommodation for only *ten* in-patients and *forty* out-patients, which numbers may appear insignificant when compared with the demands of the present time, but cease to be so when we come to realize the condition of the City and its neighbourhood at that period, as described in a small work, by the late Mr. William Brooke, published in 1864 (*Tracts and Miscellanies relating to Lincoln*), where we find it stated that Lincoln was then a quiet and somewhat torpid Cathedral town, with a population of but little above seven thousand. "The Fens were undrained, and the heath unenclosed, though both improvements were in progress. Outside the City-gates open fields stretched in all directions where are now highly cultivated farms. As to the Witham, it scarcely deserved to rank, during a part of the year, among navigable rivers."

It is obvious that the inhabitants of such a district might be expected to furnish but few inmates to a Hospital. The pernicious influences due to overcrowding, and to noxious

and dangerous trades, being absent, it is fair to presume that both acute diseases and severe accidents would be only rarely met with ; while, from the population being spread over a wide area, the evil results of defective drainage would be scarcely perceptible. The comparative absence also of facilities for travelling would tend to limit the number of patients coming from a distance.

The substantial red-brick building on the summit of the Steep Hill, just below the Castle, was not opened as a Hospital until October 19th, 1777, when a sermon was preached in the Cathedral by the Dean of Lincoln. the Hon. and Rev. James York, who was at that time also Bishop of St. David's, and who afterwards became Bishop of Gloucester.

The building consisted of a main block about eighty feet long, facing due south, and having at either end a short wing running out at right angles. It contained a ground floor, first floor, and second floor, access to the upper floors being obtained by means of two staircases, one at each end. It had four wards, to accommodate twenty men and twenty women, besides eight small rooms for accidental patients, a committee room, physicians' room, out-patients' room, surgery or apothecary's sitting room, matron's room, kitchen, back kitchen, hot and cold baths, bedchambers for apothecary, matron, four nurses, four women and men servants, an operation room with skylight, a cell or dead-house, and proper conveniences in each ward.

The parts of the original Hospital are coloured black in the accompanying ground plan.

The Hospital was evidently an excellent one for the number of patients intended to be accommodated in it, and showed an appreciation of the requirements of hospitals most creditable to its designer, Mr. Carr, who, moreover, wisely intended it to have been placed ten feet more forward than where it now stands, but in this he was unfortunately over-ruled by the Committee, for the smallness of the space at the back of the building has proved to be a great obstacle to the execution of such alterations as have from time to time been thought necessary or desirable.

Though in some respects defective, the Hospital was yet fitted for the reception of a far larger number of patients than were likely to be treated within its walls for many years after its foundation. According to a minute made on January 2nd, 1779, only *ten* beds for women, *ten* for men, and *four* for accidents were to be provided, and after this a long period elapsed before the Hospital became even half-filled. The cubic space afforded to each patient would consequently be large, hence the Hospital achieved great success, for I have the best authority for stating that in the earlier portion of its career, severe accidents usually did well, and that as to formidable operations it was quite the exception for them to prove fatal, or, indeed, for any serious complication to arise after their performance.

The prosperity of Lincoln as a commercial town seems to have commenced with the enclosure of the heaths and fens, and the rendering of the Fossdyke navigable to the Trent (1740), and it received a considerable impulse from the progressive improvement of the Witham navigation

between Lincoln and Boston. Next, an important trade in flour sprang up, which was followed at a more recent date by the development of large works for the manufacture of agricultural and other machinery, as well as by the formation of railways ; and now the vast increase in the manufacture of bricks, and the working of extensive beds of ironstone have had the effect of still further advancing the prosperity of the place.

According to the census of 1871, the population of the City, which in 1801 only amounted to 7,205, had reached 26,762, and is now estimated at 30,949,—by far the greater portion belonging to the artisan class. The population of the County, too, has more than doubled since the commencement of the century,—the number in 1801 being 208,557, and in 1871, 436,163.

As might have been anticipated, coincidently with the growth of the population there came an increased strain upon the Hospital resources, and then, by degrees, special defects in the construction of the Hospital, of small consequence when the inmates were few, assumed great importance when these became numerous. Such defects rendered it impossible to preserve a sufficient degree of purity in the air of the wards, or to prevent its contamination by emanations from cesspools. The water-supply also became polluted. Hence arose outbreaks of pyæmia, erysipelas, sloughing of wounds, and intractable diarrhœa, maladies which were evidently due to faults in the Hospital itself, as they were not coincident with epidemics of similar affections outside its walls.

These disasters naturally excited very great anxiety in the minds of the Governors, and various attempts were, from time to time, made by them to improve the sanitary condition of the Institution; that such efforts should not in their results have proved commensurate with the thought, labour, and cost expended upon them is not surprising if the fact be realized that, prior to the terrible catastrophe which befell our army during the Crimean War, both the causes of Hospital insalubrity, and the methods best fitted to prevent and to remedy it, were far from being generally understood.

Amongst the endeavours to promote the well-being of the patients must be ranked the purchase of adjacent tenements for the purpose of demolition, and the addition of the site of these buildings to the Hospital grounds, with the laudable desire to obtain a free current of air around the building, and to open out the prospect. Of opportunities of effecting such purchases the Governors frequently availed themselves. So long ago as 1803\* an order was made "for purchase of a Messuage or Tenement, now divided into two Tenements, in the Old Fish Market abutting upon the narrowest part of the Hospital Ground, held by Lease from the King's devout and poor Chaplains, Vicars Choral of the Cathedral Church of the blessed Virgin Mary of Lincoln, for the term of forty years, now upon sale."

In 1805† these tenements were ordered to be taken down, and the land that belonged to them to be thrown open to the Hospital ground; and in 1819\* five tenements on the

\* Recorded Minutes, Quarterly General Board, March 26th, 1803.

† Recorded Minutes, General Quarterly Board, January 5th, 1805.

‡ Recorded Minutes, Weekly Board, February 1st, 1819.

south side of the Hospital having been bought for £370, a Sub-Committee was appointed to arrange the sale of the materials, and to enclose and lay out the grounds, &c. In 1841,\* two more tenements on the south side were obtained. But by far the most important purchase of this kind was that made in 1846, of the Old Fish Market, which consisted of a nest of shabby dilapidated old tenements that harboured the worst class of the population, and which were situated close under the Hospital.

In 1837, a Bazaar was held on behalf of the Hospital, of which the following record appears upon the wall of the entrance hall :—

#### “LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL.

##### “A BAZAAR

“For the benefit of this Institution was held at the City Arms Hotel in Lincoln on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th days of October, 1837, from which the net sum of One Thousand, Five Hundred, and Twenty-six Pounds was realized, and Invested in the Purchase of One Thousand, Five Hundred, and Forty-two Pounds, Seven Shillings, New 3½ Per Cents, to be held as a Permanent Annual Fund for the Institution.”

“The following Ladies presided at Stalls :

“The Countess Brownlow, <i>Patroness</i> .	Mrs. Chaplin.
The Lady Worsley	Mrs. Charlesworth.
The Lady Mary Christopher.	Mrs. Dymoke.
The Lady Susan Reeve.	Mrs. Frederick Kent.
The Hon. Mrs. A. L. Melville.	Mrs. Noel.
The Hon. Mrs. Handley.	Mrs. Pretymann, <i>The Chancery</i> .
Mrs. Anderson.	Mrs. Snow.
Mrs. Beridge.	Mrs. Christopher Whichcote.”
Mrs. Beaty.	

\* Recorded Minutes, September 10th, 1841.

As the advantages of the Hospital became better known and more appreciated, so did the demands for admission within its wards increase; these were met by an addition of twelve beds to the accommodation, to which, in 1845, twelve more were added, making a total of 64—37 beds for males, and 27 for females.

During the year 1846 the state of the water-supply attracted special attention. On May 1st an order was made for the water to be analysed by Dr. Lyon Playfair, and at the Board-Meeting on June 22nd, the Report of the Doctor was read, wherein he condemned it as being highly impure. The following is a copy of his letter :—

“Museum Economic Geology,  
“Craig’s Court, Charing Cross.

“Sir,

“15th June, 1846.

“I have now the honor to transmit for information of your Board the results of analysis of the waters sent from the Lincoln County Hospital. One gallon of water contains the following ingredients :—

Silica ... ..	13.8
Carbonate of Lime ... ..	36.0
Carbonate of Magnesia ... ..	7.96
Sulphate of Magnesia ... ..	0.88
Sulphate of Lime ... ..	28.52
Alumina .. ...	0.33
Protoxide of Iron and Organic Matter	traces.
Chloride of Sodium ... ..	29.24
	<hr/>
	116.73
Actual residue found ... ..	117.70
	<hr/>
Loss on Analysis ... ..	0.97

“The water was destitute of smell, was transparent, but not absolutely colourless, and had a distinct disagreeable saline taste. -I have to report to your Board that I never before met with a water in use

with such an extraordinary amount of saline impurities, that I believe there is quite sufficient matter to render such water quite inapplicable for ordinary domestic use, especially in an Institution devoted to the cure of disease, and that I think it would be very advisable to endeavour to procure other sources of supply.

“Sir, I have the honor to be,

“Your obedient Servant,

“LYON PLAYFAIR.”

“To the Secretary of the

“Lincoln County Hospital.”

Happily soon after this date a Water-Works Company was established in Lincoln, so that a fresh and more wholesome supply was obtained without much difficulty.

A consideration of the geological construction of the hill upon which the Hospital stands, and of the relative position of the cesspools and of the well from which the water was taken, leads to the inference that the latter must of necessity have become fouled by percolation from the former. The lower part of the hill consists of almost impermeable lias clay, while the upper part consists of a cap of oölite, the strata of which are nearly horizontal; as oölite is a porous rock, and is often very much fissured, it follows that while percolation of the contents of the cesspools would take place laterally with great facility, the passage of such contents in a downward direction would be almost entirely prevented.

Although in this year, 1846, great and important structural alterations were effected in the internal arrangement of the Hospital, some of these were not so well planned as could have been wished; for instance, a very small ward,

containing four beds for the reception of accidents, was constructed over the coal-hole at the back of the main building, that is, on its north aspect; this was approached by a flight of steps leading from it to the back street, and the windows were placed so high as to render it impossible for the patients in bed to obtain a view through them. Assuredly this was a most remarkable arrangement for the treatment of a class of cases which, above all others, need for their successful management to be placed in a bright and cheerful ward, which should be well ventilated, and easy of access.

Again, certain cesspools were filled up at this time, but a barrel-tunnel was constructed, which was carried through the centre of the Hospital, and terminated in a large *unventilated*\* cesspool in front of the building.

On the other hand the wards were painted, colour-washed, and thoroughly cleansed; two of them were enlarged; the number of beds in each was diminished; hair mattresses were substituted for flock; and iron bedsteads with merely foot and head boards for the old "four-posters." The old iron bedsteads were cut to resemble the new ones, and,—though this may now be considered a doubtful improvement,

\* I have placed the word "unventilated" in italics, as no doubt can exist of the fact that until within a comparatively recent period the danger attendant upon cesspools being closed was not generally recognised. It was assumed that if the pipes which led to the receptacle were well trapped, no noxious gases could escape, and doubtless this would be in some measure true were water impermeable to gases. But in this supposition two things were lost sight of,—on the one hand the property possessed by water for the ready absorption and equally ready emission of gases, and on the other the condensation undergone by gases in the cesspool—by which the pressure on the under surface of the water in the trap would be increased, and the passage of gas through such water would be greatly facilitated.

—into the wall over each bed an iron rod was fixed, upon which a small curtain ran.

In 1854 it became evident that the accommodation afforded by the Hospital was much too restricted ; for in May of that year the Medical Officers reported that “pressure from without has year by year been felt until it has again become so urgent that all acknowledge that something of a more comprehensive nature must be done to meet it. We recall the attention of the Governors to the fact that very recently, with but 64 available beds, there were 73 patients sleeping in the House, and at the same time 8 or 10 applicants whose admission could not be complied with.” They also gave it as their opinion that the usually crowded state of the Hospital was injurious to the patients, that their perfect recovery was retarded thereby, and that a longer detention in the House became the inevitable result.

Consequently at a Quarterly Board held on the 6th of July, 1854, the following resolutions were passed :—

“That from the inability of the present accommodation to meet the weekly applications for admission to the Hospital, and from the concurrent representations of the Medical Officers, there is an urgent call for its immediate enlargement.

“That the same be enlarged according to plan No. 1, submitted to this Board, which will give 30 additional beds.

“That a Committee be formed to make an application to the County for contributions to meet its expenses, the enlargement alone being estimated at not less than £1,315.

“That as soon as the contributions amount to £1,000 the building be commenced.

“That the Committee for carrying out the above objects consist of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, the Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln, the Canon in Residence, the Worshipful the Mayor, the

Hon. A. L. Melville, the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, and A. Boucherett, G. K. Jarvis, E. A. Bromehead, R. Ellison, G. T. W. Sibthorp, and Weston Cracroft, Esquires."

As a response to this appeal a sum of about £1,500 was subscribed, which was applied to the purchase of a piece of land to exchange with the Dean and Chapter for ground adjoining the western aspect of the Hospital, held by the Governors under a lease, and the erection upon such ground of a new wing to contain 30 additional beds and an operating room, with fittings, and fixtures. After paying all expenses a small balance was left, which was applied to the general purposes of the Institution. The wing was built by Mr. J. Foster, under the superintendence of Mr. Michael Drury, architect.

In spite of all attempts to remedy the defects of the Hospital, not many years elapsed before signs of unhealthiness again appeared in the wards, as shown in Reports addressed to the Board by the Medical Officers in the course of 1860. The troublesome and expensive process of stoving the wards, from which much apparent benefit had previously been derived, was again resorted to, but, on this occasion, without success. The object of this process was so thoroughly to heat the wards, and the beds and bedding they contained, as effectually to destroy any disease germs they might be supposed to harbour.

Mr. Fox, ironmonger, of Lincoln, informs me that three sheet-iron cases, 4 feet high, and 2 feet in diameter, each covering a cast iron pan for burning a mixture of coke and coal, were specially constructed for the purpose. In the larger wards all three stoves were used; in the smaller, only

two. In order to obtain as much heat as possible from the fuel consumed, the stoves were built up at a considerable distance from the fireplace of the ward, so that the space between them might be traversed by the flues from the former. Every chink which could admit cold air was then closed, and the fires were lighted. For three or four days the temperature was maintained at  $180^{\circ}$  or higher, after which the windows were thrown open for a short time, and the ward was then considered fit to be re-occupied.

This method of disinfection was carried out in regular succession through every ward in the Hospital.

A careful measurement of the wards at this period showed that in many of them the space amounted to 780 cubic feet for each patient, and that the average was not more than 980 cubic feet.\*

Affairs soon reached such a pitch that it was considered necessary to close the Hospital,† and to engage the house on the Steep Hill formerly occupied by Mr. Maddison, butcher, for the reception of the more urgent cases.

After many discussions, a plan devised by Mr. Goddard was adopted, and was carried out by Mr. Charles Fox at

\* With regard to the question of cubic space, it may be well to remind such of my readers as have but a slight acquaintance with sanitary science that the object of providing a large cubic space is not only to prevent concentration of the emanations from the bodies of the patients and so to render them less noxious, but likewise to allow of the passage of a free current of air through the wards without the production of perceptible draughts. The bodies of men and animals are constantly giving off certain products of the wear and tear of their tissues, which rapidly contaminate the surrounding atmosphere, and these products are increased in quantity and offensiveness when the bodies from which they are derived are suffering from disease. Hence the necessity for a large cubic space in hospital wards becomes apparent, a space of not less than 1,400 or 1,500 feet under any circumstances, and under some conditions even 2,000 feet. This may be illustrated by stating that a room 15 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 10 feet high contains 1,500 cubic feet.

† See Medical Officer's Report, April 23rd, 1860.

a cost of about £3,000. In accordance with this design the wings were lengthened towards the south, the upper wards were heightened by throwing them open to the roof, the large cesspool in front of the building was abolished, and it and other cesspools were carefully filled in, and a drain was laid from the back of the Hospital along Drury-lane to join the drain from the Lunatic Hospital which now terminates in Brayford, a catch-pit being formed at the junction of the two drains.

#### “LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL.

“At an adjourned Special General Board of Governors of the Lincoln County Hospital, held at the Hospital on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1860, present, G. K. Jarvis, Esq., in the chair, the following report was presented, viz. :—

To the Governors of the County Hospital at Lincoln.

The Committee appointed at the Special General Board of Governors of the Lincoln County Hospital, held on the 21st May, 1860, having taken into consideration the defective state of the Institution, and the numerous suggestions which have been made for its improvement, unanimously recommend the Governors to carry into effect, as speedily as possible, the various works comprised in the amended plans prepared by Mr. Goddard, and which accompany this report.

In these our suggestions and recommendations have been embodied, and we are of opinion that the evils pointed out by the faculty will thereby be removed.

These plans combine a better system of drainage, as decided on by the General Meeting, an improved construction of the kitchen, sculleries, bath-rooms, and closets, and the building of a detached wash-house and laundry. They also afford a separation of the administrative from the other portions of the Institution, with a view to the promotion of the health and comfort of the inmates; an enlargement of the area of four of the present wards by an extension southward of the principal wings, which will provide accommodation for ten additional patients, and which, with the additional air and space given by these

new arrangements will, in our opinion, put the Hospital in a healthy state.

By the proposed plans, the number of beds gained will be as under :—

Board room, additional..... ..	11
Two Wards above ... ..	6
Two Rooms increased at east end.....	6
	<hr/>
	23
The loss will be—Green Room .....	4
	<hr/>
Total beds gained .....	19
Proposed reduction in present wards ..	9
	<hr/>

Leaving an actual gain of 10 Beds.

And, moreover, by the alterations of the old building there will be a clear gain in space of 8,000 cubic feet, which, added to the subtraction of nine beds, we consider will be equal to a gain of 16,000 feet in the whole.

The Governors will perceive by the accompanying plans that the Committee have separated the kitchen from the principal part of the Institution, and made it, at the same time, more accessible to the main wards, and have confined the patients' waiting-room, dispensary, porter's-room, and the board-room, to the east entrance end of the building, by which it will be seen that the out-patients and other applicants will be kept out of the main building, which the Committee deem most desirable; the Committee also propose to open out the north court to Drury-lane by an open iron palisading on a dwarf wall.

Your Committee also recommend the Governors to purchase the house at the north-east corner of the Hospital premises, which has been offered to them for £160, and thus make a better approach.

The estimated cost of the proposed additions is £2,250, and if to this sum be added the cost of the house above-mentioned, the commission of the architect and clerk of works, and the additional furniture required, your Committee recommend an appeal to be made to the county to raise the sum of £3,000, which we believe to be the maximum sum that will be required.

The Committee strongly urge the immediate completion of such repairs and alterations as are contemplated in the old part of the

building, in order that patients may be admitted to the benefit of your very valuable Institution with as little delay as possible.

Dated the 4th day of June, 1860.

A. LESLIE MELVILLE, *Chairman of the Committee.*

CHAS. WARD.

JAMES SNOW.

G. K. JARVIS.

JOSEPH SHUTTLEWORTH.

It was resolved—

That such report be received and adopted, together with the plans of Mr. Goddard accompanying the same.

That an appeal be made to the County from this Board for subscriptions towards enlarging and improving this Hospital; and that the report of the Committee now received and adopted be advertised in the *Lincoln Times*, *Stamford Mercury*, *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, and *Lincoln Gazette* Newspapers, and copies thereof printed and circulated throughout the County.

That a Committee for raising the contributions for carrying out the above objects be formed, consisting of the following Governors, viz. :—the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, the Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln, the Rev. the Canon in Residence, the Worshipful the Mayor of Lincoln, the Hon. A. L. Melville, the Rev. H. W. Sibthorp, G. K. Jarvis, Esq., N. Clayton, Esq., A. S. L. Melville, Esq.

That the Mayors of the several Boroughs in the County be also requested to act on the above Committee, and procure subscriptions.

That the Bankers of the City and County be requested to receive subscriptions immediately.

Donations and subscriptions will be received by the several Bankers in the City and County; by Major G. T. WALDO SIBTHORP, M.P., the Treasurer; and by Mr. J. W. DANBY, Secretary."

Of the arrangements for nursing the patients, Dr. W. B. Richardson, who inspected the Hospital in 1864, reported: "Six nurses are regularly employed, four of them being on the male and two on the female side; there are also two, or if necessary, four night nurses. On an average there is one nurse to twelve patients; but the system altogether requires reform urgently. The night nurses are old women living in

the city, who often have been at work all day before they come to the Hospital—worn out before their most important labours commence ; their night duties are performed with the most scrupulous observance of the rules laid down by that eminent authority, Mrs. Gamp—that is to say, they sleep as much as they can, and leave the sick as long as is possible to the care of their useful sister, Nature. In cases where the patients are seriously ill, or where special watching has to be maintained, the House-Surgeon is in the habit of visiting the wards at all hours of the night. That he may not find his weird watchers slumbering, they strew cinders along the passages, that he may crunch them on his way, and use other and similar tricks to raise the necessary alarm and report who is coming. A worse arrangement could not be imagined, and I am happy to report that it will not exist much longer. A new system of nursing is about to be adopted, in which there will be one head nurse, with a competent staff under her, the nurses taking the day and the night work alternately.”\*

Shortly before the above appeared in print, Mrs. Bromhead, assisted by a Committee of ladies, had generously offered to inaugurate a better system of nursing in the Hospital, consequently the following Resolution was passed at the Quarterly Board held 14th July, 1864.

That the proposal for an alteration in the system of nursing, to be provided for by a “Ladies’ Nursing Fund,” is cordially approved ; and that when the Donations for the Building and Furniture amount to £350, and the Annual Subscriptions to £70, the system proposed of appointing a Head Nurse, properly trained nurses, and scrubbers, be adopted, under the superintendence of the Weekly Board.

\* *The Medical History of England.* By W. B. Richardson, M.A., M.D., in the *Medical Times and Gazette* for November 5th, 1864.

With a view to obtain the necessary accommodation for the increased number of nurses required to carry out the new system, a ward in the upper story of the old building was converted into bed-rooms, and the wards in the westernmost block were lengthened in order to provide beds in lieu of those taken away; various deficiencies in many of the commonest articles necessary to the proper nursing of the sick were supplied, and five of the wards in which no means had existed of obtaining hot water were furnished with fountain boilers containing many gallons, fitted up with convenient taps.

Upwards of £500 were expended upon these improvements :—

	£	s.	d.
Building at Hospital, including Nurses' Rooms ...	356	0	8
Bedsteads, Mattresses, Blankets, and Carpets ... ..	53	16	7
Plumber, Baths, Boilers, Kettles, &c.... ..	28	2	8
Drapery, Blankets, Slippers, &c.... ..	21	2	7
Crockery, Weights, and Spoons ... ..	2	12	9
Lockers ... ..	34	17	9
Part cost of Bath ... ..	7	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£503	13	0

The improved system of nursing, of which the whole scheme was originated and mainly carried out by Mrs. Bromhead, commenced December 11th, 1865, and was continued to February 13th, 1867, when the arrangement terminated from certain dissensions which had arisen, and which were due in some measure to divided authority in the Hospital, and partly from the terrible calamity which had befallen two of the head nurses, who had died, while four other head nurses had suffered more or less in their health.

Of the two who died, Miss Lucy Nevile gained the esteem of every one around her, by her tact and gentleness, while the zeal and energy which she brought to bear upon the discharge of her duties were beyond all praise. Miss Nevile received her education as a nurse at St. John's House, and prior to undertaking the duties in which she so sadly met her end, was in charge of patients at King's College Hospital, where she obtained the highest commendation and certificates from the able Medical Officers connected with that Institution.

After Miss Nevile's death Mrs. Whitehead most kindly undertook to discharge the duties of Head Nurse until a permanent successor to that lady could be appointed. Mrs. Whitehead was at the Hospital on Saturday, July 21st, but feeling ill she went home, when the symptoms of diphtheria declared themselves, and to this disease she succumbed on the afternoon of Monday, July 30th, 1866, in the 27th year of her age. Exhaustion of strength, due to the extreme devotion with which Mrs. Whitehead performed her duties, doubtless rendered her predisposed to contract the disease of which she died, but which was occasioned more immediately by mephitic exhalations from an open Hospital drain.

Although this brief chapter in the history of the Hospital was attended by such melancholy disasters, the efforts of the Nursing Committee not only wrought excellent results at the time by the immense improvement effected in the character of the nursing, but bore good fruit afterwards, for out of those efforts grew the system (which was subsequently

adopted and retained until the occupation of the new Hospital), of having a trained nurse as the responsible head of her department, and a staff consisting of a greater number and a better class of under nurses.

Moreover, out of the Ladies' Nursing Fund there originated the much needed Institution for Trained Nurses, which under the zealous, steadfast, and laborious supervision and management of its excellent and benevolent Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Bromhead, has justly achieved a very high and extended reputation, and has proved an inestimable boon to multitudes of the sick and suffering members of the community.

Upon January 2nd, 1868, a very successful Ball was held at the County Assembly Rooms, under the patronage of the Honourable Mrs. Bouverie (now Viscountess Folkestone), at which a sum of £700 was collected. At the succeeding Quarterly Meeting "it was unanimously resolved that the cordial thanks of this Board be presented to the Honourable Mrs. Bouverie for her kind interest and exertions on behalf of this valuable Institution, and that she be constituted a Life Governor."

A circumstance which had a very important bearing upon the future career of the Institution occurred in 1869. On November 25th of that year, after a sermon in the Cathedral by the Right Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, at which the large sum of £237 13s. 6d. was collected, the centenary of the Hospital was celebrated by a dinner held at the County Assembly Rooms, presided over by Earl Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant of the County, and

attended by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Mayor of the City, and above two hundred ladies and gentlemen of influence and position.

The result, in a pecuniary sense, of having thus brought the condition of the Hospital prominently before the public, enabled the Governors not only to clear off their debt to the Treasurer, amounting to £528 2s. 1d., and to set aside a sum of £120, the estimated cost of proposed alterations in the Board Room, but after investing £250 in Consols, and carrying a balance of £18 11s. 8d. to the general account of the Hospital, to invest £2,000 in 3 per cent. Reduced Stock, in order by the wish and at the special request of the late G. K. Jarvis, Esq., to form the nucleus of a fund for the purpose of rebuilding the Hospital. This evidence of foresight did the Governors great credit, and when the subject of reconstruction was again mooted, was not without its influence in the promotion of that very desirable project.

At a General Quarterly Board of Governors held on Thursday, the 13th January, 1870,

The following Report and Abstract of Account in reference to the Centenary Fund were presented.

#### REPORT.

The Committee of the Centenary Fund beg to present a Report of the result of their application to the County for assistance on the occasion of the Commemoration of the Centenary of the establishment of the Hospital. They cannot but congratulate the Governors on the success of their appeal. The total amount of Benefactions is £2,963 3s. 9d., and of additional Annual Subscriptions £99 0s. 6d. The sum of £2,916 13s. 9d. has been handed over to the Governors.

The Committee desire to thank those gentlemen who acted as Stewards of the Centenary for their liberal support, and for their exertions in procuring Donations and Subscriptions towards the funds.

It would be impossible to conclude the Report without expressing in the strongest manner how very much the Committee have been indebted to the indefatigable labours of their Honorary Secretary, Mr. Richard Hall, who has by his unwearied exertions, great method, and thorough acquaintance with the County and City, been enabled to produce such a successful result, and was perhaps the only person who could have done so.

G. K. JARVIS, *Chairman*.

Board Room, Lincoln County Hospital,  
December, 1869.

*Abstract of the Lincoln County Hospital Centenary Account.*

RECEIVED.

Donations as per Lists	...	...	...	...	...	£2,963	3	9
						<hr/>		
						PAID.	£	s. d.
Mr. S. Ward for Printing,	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	0
„ G. Brown, Advertising	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
„ Cousans, „	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
„ Brogden, „	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
„ Fox, „	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	0
„ Escritt, „	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	0
The Ringers	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0
Postages, Parcels, and Stamps, with Posting Bills, &c,	...	...	...	...	...	8	18	0
Mr. S. Ward for Printing Reports, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
Postages, and for Delivery of Reports	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	0
Balance to Credit of Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2,916	13	9
						<hr/>		
						£2,963	3	9
						<hr/>		

The next important episode in the history of the old Hospital led directly towards the erection of a new one.

At the Annual Meeting of the Archdeacons and Rural Deans of the Diocese, held on June 25th, 1872, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Stow (now Suffragan Bishop of Nottingham), and the Rev. B. Beridge, were appointed a Deputation to

confer with the Weekly Board, with reference to the augmentation of the Chaplain's salary, and the erection of a chapel near to the Hospital. An interview took place on September 2nd, when it was resolved "That this Weekly Board report to the next Quarterly Board in favour of accepting with thanks the offer so liberally made of building a Chapel to be attached to the County Hospital."

On investigation by a Sub-Committee, however, it was found that, owing to the difficulty of finding a satisfactory site, justice could not be done to the very generous offer to provide a Chapel for the use of officers and patients, for which purpose Archdeacon Trollope kindly undertook to collect the sum of £900. This difficulty was due to the fact that the Hospital, as originally designed, was ill-adapted for extension, and to the exceedingly limited amount of space at the north of it. Moreover, it appeared that although the Governors, in the numerous vicissitudes through which the Hospital had passed, had endeavoured to meet the increasing calls upon its resources by various alterations and considerable enlargement of the building itself, yet these alterations were effected at the cost of interference with the circulation of air at the back, deprivation of small wards, some of which had been appropriated for the use of additional nurses, hindrance of the ventilation by bricking up windows, and the rendering passages and stair-cases dark and ill-ventilated. The water-closets, sculleries, lavatories, and bath-rooms were insufficient, inconvenient, and placed in undesirable positions; the accommodation for nurses was extremely indifferent, and the arrangements for nursing were very defective. Some of the

rooms, too, in which were assembled the out-patients, and patients awaiting admission and discharge, were of very limited size.

Numerous Committee meetings were held, at which various proposed alterations were discussed with more or less warmth. At length the services of a competent and independent gentleman, Dr. J. S. Bristowe, one of the Physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital, who had formerly been employed by the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, in conjunction with Mr. Timothy Holmes, to report upon the Hospitals of the United Kingdom, were engaged to examine and report upon the Hospital. He arrived at the following conclusion:—

“I am hence reluctantly compelled to acquiesce in the opinion of those who maintain that it would be an improvident and useless expenditure of money, either to add to or make any comprehensive structural changes in the present Hospital buildings, and that the Hospital is not, and cannot be brought up to the standard of modern requirements.”

At the General Quarterly Board held on Thursday, April 10th, 1873, the Special Committee appointed at the Quarterly Board held in the preceding January, presented a Report and Statement of their opinion on the facts collected by them in reference to the question of building a new County Hospital, which, together with the Reports of Dr. Bristowe and Mr. Goddard, and the Resolutions of the Medical Officers dated January 20th, 1873, were ordered to be printed and extensively circulated, “in order that all who are interested in the County Hospital may have the opportunity of carefully considering the desirableness of erecting a new Hospital.”

At the Quarterly Meeting in October, the Bishop of Lincoln stated that at the previous Quarterly Board he had

been requested, as Chairman, to communicate with those noblemen and gentlemen whose names had been added to the Committee then appointed to obtain subscriptions towards the erection of a new Hospital, requesting them to inform him whether they were willing to act on the Committee, and the sum they were prepared to contribute towards the undertaking. In reply he had received a letter from the Right Honourable R. C. Nisbet Hamilton, enclosing the following document :—

“ London, July 22nd, 1873.

“ To the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Chairman of the Board of Governors  
of the Lincoln County Hospital.

“ We, the undersigned, having been requested by your Lordship to serve on a Committee for promoting the rebuilding of the County Hospital, beg to say that after full consideration of the Reports submitted to us, we are of opinion :—

“ 1. That the necessity for rebuilding the Hospital is not proved.

“ 2. That it is possible that the existing Hospital might be sufficiently improved by alterations and additions.

“ 3. That the capital ought to be kept specially and solely for the annual expenses of the Hospital.

“ 4. That for these reasons the proposed rebuilding of the Hospital would be undesirable.

“ We have the honour to be, your Lordship's faithful servants,

BROWNLOW,  
R. C. N. HAMILTON,  
GLYNNE WELBY-GREGORY,  
CHRISTOPHER TURNOR,  
J. BANKS STANHOPE,  
W. E. WELBY,  
MONTAGUE CHOLMELEY,  
AVELAND,  
WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY,  
ROWLAND WINN,  
EDMUND TURNOR,  
W. CRACROFT-AMCOTTS.”

At the same Board the Bishop of Lincoln stated that some time ago Sir James Paget, the eminent surgeon, visited the Hospital, and had since written a letter in which he remarked that, although he had formed his own opinion as to the medical condition of the institution, he did not feel justified in reporting upon its structural condition, but adding that Captain Douglas Galton, who held an important position in the Board of Works, was pre-eminently qualified to do so. The Bishop accordingly wrote to Captain Galton, asking him if he could undertake to inspect and report upon the Hospital, and what fee would be adequate remuneration? In reply, Captain Galton expressed his willingness to do what was required of him, but stated that he would not expect any fee for doing work of such a nature. He had accordingly visited Lincoln and made his examination. Captain Galton considered that the Hospital was in such a state that an expenditure of at least £9,000 was needful to make it suitable for its requirements, and that if it were rebuilt it would involve an expenditure of from £20,000 to £25,000.

On the motion of the Bishop, seconded by Captain Bicknell, it was resolved :—

“That the Quarterly Board acknowledges with great respect the memorial presented this day from some of the noblemen and gentlemen of the County, in which the memorialists express the opinion that it is possible that the existing Hospital might be sufficiently improved by alterations and additions; and the Board directs that communications may be addressed to each of the memorialists informing them of the desire of the Board to afford every information on the respective merits of rebuilding or improving the Hospital that may be necessary to enable them to decide which is the best course to pursue.”

The Quarterly Meeting held in January, 1874, under the Presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant of the County, was very numerous attended, and proved a most important one.

The Hon. A. L. Melville proposed, and Colonel Amcotts seconded a resolution :—

“That a Committee be appointed to superintend the enlargement and improvement of the Hospital, to procure from architects plans for these purposes, with approximate estimates, and to report to a meeting of Governors.”

In accordance with a suggestion of Mr. Erichsen, Surgeon to University College Hospital, who had recently visited Lincoln, Mr. Melville thought that, as a temporary measure, a separate building to hold twenty beds for accidents and operation cases might be built, the expense of which would be about £2,000, and if an operating room were added, about £500 more. If that were done they might afterwards consider how they could improve the existing Hospital, the sum required for which would be about £9,000.

Mr. Melville's idea was that it would be desirable to carry Drury Lane, at the back of the Institution, further northwards, and demolish the buildings between the Hospital and the Castle, so as to obtain space for improvements in that direction. He also considered that Gibraltar Hill should be diverted to the west in order to make the newly-acquired piece of ground in that locality continuous with the Hospital garden. As the Weekly Board had no power to act, Colonel Amcotts and himself had given notice to the Local Board for the diversion of the road, and to the owners of the houses on the north side that they might be required for the purposes of the Hospital.

The result of the meeting may be stated in the words of the *Lancet*, for January 7th, 1874 :—"The Dean of Lincoln very properly remarked, however, that he did not see how Mr. Erichsen's proposal to erect a separate building would materially diminish the pecuniary difficulty, while several new difficulties of an administrative nature would attend that course. Mr. Brook, one of the surgical staff of the Hospital, then made a speech which virtually carried the meeting with him. He set forth the present unhealthy condition of the Hospital, and the high rate of mortality among the patients. These preventible causes of disease were, moreover, no new subject of complaint, for many years ago Mr. Hewson, the most eminent surgeon the county had ever produced, advised the rebuilding of the Hospital as the only means of getting rid of the disease from which his cases were then suffering. Mr. T. Sympson followed in a similar strain, and fully vindicated the conduct of the Medical Officers in regard to the course they had taken. Lord Monson, who was at one time opposed to the erection of a new Hospital, with a frankness and public spirit which did him credit, announced that his opinion had been altered by what he had seen and heard that day ; and Mr. Clayton took a similar course, urging that it was preferable to lay out £25,000 in the erection of a building worthy of a wealthy county, than to spend £9,000 in the erection and enlargement of the old Hospital, with the risk of finding that it would not, after all, fulfil its requirements. Mr. Melville's resolution, however, was put and rejected by twenty-three to eleven, and the motion of the Bishop of the diocese, for

providing a new Hospital, was carried ; whereupon Colonel Amcotts, M.P., accepted the result, and announced his intention of subscribing liberally to the new building."

The decision to build a new Hospital having been arrived at, it next became necessary to fix upon a site ; with regard to which the Rev. P. Curtois, at the Quarterly Board in April, suggested that as the County Prison was a very expensive one, and the staff had little employment, the prisoners in the City Gaol could be removed to the Castle, and placed under one management and one staff, and that the City Gaol should be converted into a Hospital. Mr. Curtois contended that a more airy, salubrious site for a new Hospital could not be found, for it provided a large open space, close at hand in case of need, and free from the contamination of drainage all around. The front was as good as could be desired ; the remainder, of course, would have to be rebuilt, and if more ground were required it could be added from the neighbouring garden. As to the price to be paid to the City authorities, he suggested that the old Hospital should be taken as a set off, or that each building should be valued, and the balance on either side paid in hard cash. The old Hospital he would transform into a Museum, School of Art, &c. He believed that if this idea were to be carried out at least £10,000 would be saved. The site, however, did not meet with the approval of the Governors.

At the January Quarterly Board in 1875, the following Report of the Committee appointed to consider and advise

on sites suitable and available for the erection of a new County Hospital, was read :—

“Your Committee has held various meetings and endeavoured to obtain the fullest and most extensive information with regard to sites available for the erection of a new County Hospital, and has the honour to lay the following statement before the Annual Meeting of the Governors, as the result of their investigation :—

After preliminary enquiries, six sites presented themselves as probably suitable. The owner of a seventh site was communicated with, but before information could be obtained respecting it, other negotiations took so favourable a turn as to induce the Committee to abandon the enquiry.

Of these, the first which occupied their attention was the present site, with a view to rebuilding in the same position. Its advantages appeared to be the following, that in point of (1) accessibility, it is convenient for the Medical Staff, and for some patients as convenient as any which is likely to be procured. (2) The amount of space appeared to be sufficient, provided that the land at the back (on which 8 to 10 tenements are erected) were procured, and the present road diverted. (3) The aspect was excellent.

On the other hand, whilst each of the several advantages above enumerated might be secured in a new position, there was no doubt that with regard to the advantage of accessibility, better approaches for patients both from town and country might be expected to be found elsewhere.

But the following grave disadvantages presented themselves :—

(1.) As to neighbourhood, a densely populated district so closely contiguous to it is not considered desirable for the Hospital, and although improvements could be effected in the rear of the present premises they would be most expensive, since—

(2.) The cost of the alterations sufficient to make space in the rear would be not far short of £5,000.

(3.) The retention of the present site would necessarily involve the construction of a temporary Hospital for use during the period of rebuilding—a considerable unremunerative outlay, and an arrangement obviously involving some risks and serious inconveniences during the interval.

(4.) It would be difficult (if not impossible) to make the drainage of the present Hospital so perfect as to obviate suspicion, until that indefinite period when it is hoped that the whole city may be provided for. On a new site more efficient arrangements could be made from the first.

(5.) The Committee were not disposed to attach much importance to the prejudice existing against the old site, but it nevertheless has a certain effect upon the goodwill of the County and City. Several subscriptions depend on the change being made.

(6.) The Committee are advised that it is not desirable to use the old materials (which was a point in favour of retaining the old site,) but the sale of them with the ground, so advantageously suited for many purposes, may be expected to realize towards the new building not less than from £3,500 to £4,000.

Having carefully weighed these considerations, your Committee feel themselves unable to resist the conclusion that they were bound absolutely to recommend a change of site.

The positions which next presented themselves as procurable were the following :—

Site No. 2.—The plot of ground above the City Gaol, south of the New Road, containing about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre, known as Favill's Garden, belonging to Mr. Burton, with a leasehold paddock below it, containing 2 acres, extending towards Monk's Road.

Site No. 3.—A field adjoining Mr. Councillor Williams' house on the east side, containing from 5 to 6 acres.

Site No. 4.—The Committee inspected a well-situated field of 6 acres, which had been quarried, belonging to Mr. Trotter, between Greetwell and Wragby Roads, of which Mr. Trotter stated the price to be £3,600.

Site No. 5.—A long field, known as the Long Dale, on the south of the Greetwell Road, commencing at the corner opposite to the Peacock Inn, belonging to the Rev. F. Swan, Prebendary of Dunholme with St. John.

Site No. 6.—A field adjoining the one last mentioned, containing  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres, the south side of which is bounded by a road leading to the Greetwell Fields. and opposite to the upper end of Love Lane. Adjacent to the north side of this is a portion of Long Dale field, containing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres, which reaches to the Greetwell Road, so that this whole plot of 10 acres takes in the entire space between Greetwell Road and the above-named south road, with convenient access both to town and country. This plot is also the property of Mr. Swan.

The information obtained with respect to these several sites is as follows :—

Site No. 2.—The price asked for Favill's garden (15s. a square yard) would amount to £5,445 for the acre and a-half. It was also found that the leasehold paddock could not be purchased at all—therefore, the smallness of the procurable space, and its price, seemed to place it beyond consideration.

Site No. 3.—This field, in some respects eligible, proved not to be available, the owner declining to name a price.

Site No. 4.—This field proved to have been so deeply quarried, in some places 25 or 30 feet below the level of the road, over its whole area, that the construction of a large building upon it would be so enormously expensive as to make it necessary to abandon the idea of this site.

Site No. 5.—This appeared to be in many respects a good position, but it is bleak and unsheltered, as well as somewhat contracted in width. All the advantages it presents, apart from these disadvantages, and with the additional recommendation of convenient access from the south as well as from the north, appeared to be possessed by the adjoining site, No. 6. Mr. Swan, the owner, was disposed to treat very liberally with the Hospital.

Site No. 6.—The field above described under this number appears to combine every advantage possessed by Nos. 3 and 5, without the disadvantages, and the Committee upon inspecting it, were unanimously agreed that it was not only the best of the available sites, but that they could not discharge their duty better under any circumstances, than by recommending this to the Governors. It is not farther by the Lindum Road from the railway and the great works of the City than the present site is, and is, besides, very accessible by the Monks' Road for one of the most crowded districts. It is approached by broad and good roads from both the City and the County. It is sheltered. It is on suitable soil. In order to ascertain the character of the foundations which this field would afford for a large building, it has been tested in the most careful way. It has been ascertained that rock underlies it at an average depth of 17 inches, nowhere exceeding 33 inches.

The situation is not inconvenient for the Medical Staff, and is unanimously approved by them.

The ground which may here be secured is sufficient to enable the Hospital to be so placed as never to be encroached upon or brought near

to any objectionable building. It may be here repeated that there are two fields, one of  $7\frac{1}{4}$  and one of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The possession of the latter, as well as the former, is strongly recommended, as enabling the Governors to make their own approach from the Greetwell Road, to the great accommodation of all patients from the north ; and the remainder of this field (at least two acres of it) could be sold off in desirable building lots, if the Governors should hereafter think this expedient.

The price asked for this site is £480 an acre, to include all interests, and this is pronounced by the best authorities to be a very reasonable price. The site would thus cost about £5,000, viz., £1,000 in excess of what is expected to be realized by the sale of the old Hospital and its site.

The whole of the long field, site No. 5, was offered, but the Committee did not consider that (however advantageous in some respects the possession might be) it was their duty to recommend the purchase of more land than was necessary to give the Hospital the fullest advantage of the situation.

There being then no difference of opinion among the members of the Committee (of whom 16 attended out of 24) as to the superiority of this site, and there being other circumstances which made an immediate decision necessary, while the owner took a most kind and favourable view of negotiation with the Hospital authorities, the Committee felt that they should present themselves to the Governors in an unsatisfactory position, and be subject to the appearance of neglecting the best interests of the task entrusted to them, if they did not take steps to procure a property of which they entertained no doubt that the acquisition would be desired by those to whom they were responsible. They are happy to state that so far the land is at the disposal of the Governors, and they are assured that if, from any cause imperceptible to themselves, their recommendation should be rejected, the field could be disposed of without loss."

The Report was adopted unanimously, and thanks were accorded to the Rev. the Chancellor (Dr. Benson, now Bishop of Truro) for its preparation, and to the Committee for their successful exertions.

A Building Committee was then appointed, "to obtain and report upon plans for the proposed new Hospital, so that

the same may be laid before a General Board, ordinary or special, as soon as possible."

I venture here to notice an incident by which the Board of Governors sustained a grievous loss through the sudden death of one of its most zealous and energetic members. On the 6th of January, 1875, the Rev. J. Somerville Gibney, while suggesting some alterations in the roof of the School of Art in Silver Street, placed his foot upon a skylight, which gave way, and he fell through to the floor, a distance of fourteen feet, a fall which proved immediately fatal. Mr. Gibney was a charming companion, full of various information, clear and vigorous in his ideas and patient and persevering in carrying them out. To him Lincoln owes the establishment, in connection of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, of a School of Art, which under many difficulties has proved marvellously successful. The high estimation in which Mr. Gibney was held by his colleagues at the Hospital Board may be inferred from the following Resolution, as well as from the remarks made by Lord Monson :—

The Rev. Chancellor Benson moved, and Mr. Jarvis seconded,

"That this annual general meeting of the Governors of the Lincoln County Hospital desires to place upon record its deep sense of the great and serious loss sustained by this Institution in the sudden removal from them of the Rev. J. Somerville Gibney, whose services to it, both as a member of the Board, and Vicar of the Parish in which it is situated, have been unceasingly rendered in a most devoted and generous spirit, and to express their sorrowful sympathy with his widow and family; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Gibney."

The Chairman (the Right Hon. Lord Monson) said that he had acted with Mr. Gibney for a good many years, and he, for one, felt deeply that by the untimely fate of Mr. Gibney he had not only lost a friend, but that this Hospital had lost one of its most ardent supporters. He thought that Mr. Gibney was a remarkable man in every way. He (Mr. Gibney) was most independent and zealous in everything he undertook, and thoroughly practical, but one thing which he admired particularly in Mr. Gibney was the open, honest way in which he acted, speaking his mind freely to any man who might be opposed to him, whether he were peer or prelate, high or low.

The motion was at once agreed to.

At the July Quarterly Board, 1875, it was announced that "the Plans Committee having, in accordance with the instructions of the Quarterly Board of Governors, issued prospectuses for the procuring of designs for the construction of the new County Hospital, received seven sets of plans." Of these, the plan signed "Experience, in Red," was unanimously approved of as combining the greatest number of advantages, and being in itself a very excellent design. After the Report of the Committee had been proposed, seconded, and adopted, it was agreed that the design should be submitted to the inspection of an expert; and Mr. Timothy Holmes was chosen. When the envelope which accompanied the selected plan was opened it was found to contain the name of Mr. Alexander Graham, of Carlton Chambers, 4, Regent Street, London, who is favourably known as the Architect of the Swansea Infirmary. The Hospital was

designed for 120 beds, and, including the Chapel and Architect's commission, was estimated to cost £19,500; certain additions were afterwards suggested by the Committee, which raised it to £22,000.

The tenders, however, received by the Committee took them greatly by surprise, as even the lowest of eight sent in, was several thousand pounds above the Architect's estimate, *i.e.*, £29,500, while the highest amounted to £34,712. When this was reported to the Quarterly Board in January, 1876, it was resolved that the whole matter be referred back to the Building Committee, to report to a future Meeting.

At the January Board it was decided to sell the tenement property belonging to the Governors of the Hospital in the Park and in Drury Lane.

A Special Meeting of the Board of Governors was held in February to receive the Report of the Building Committee, and to determine on the tenders which had been received for the erection of the new County Hospital on the amended plans. The Committee reported that the amended plans of Mr. Graham had been considered and approved, and that the difference between these plans and the previous ones consisted in the omission of the rear portion of the east and west pavilions, and the making up for the deficient accommodation by the elongation southward of the two wings, and by the adaptation and fitting up the top story in the administrative block, (which was set apart as a spare story in case of future general extension), as wards for children. The total number of beds thus provided for would be 110, instead of 120 as in the original plan, and the whole of the reductions

in the plan are so arranged that in the case of future extension being necessary, eighty beds can be added without any extra expense for staircases or corridors. Having carefully considered the costs of carrying out the amended plans, the architect was of opinion that the work could be executed for £22,500, this sum to include the architect's commission; and tenders having been requested from the builders who tendered previously, and from four additional ones, the following were received :—

Messrs. Barnes and Wright (Lincoln), £21,000; Mr. Pattinson (Ruskington), £23,700; Mr. Vickers (Nottingham), £23,000; Mr. Donnett, £22,835; Hill, Higgs, & Co., £24,800; Mr. Warburton (Manchester), £21,900; Messrs. Huddleston (Lincoln), £20,938; and Mr. Sherwin (Boston), £22,852; all showing an immense reduction on the former tenders. Among the items that caused this reduction was the decision of the architect to use Lincoln bricks for the whole of the building, a superior sort being employed for facing. The Committee recommended that the tender of Messrs. Barnes and Wright be accepted, and stated that to the £21,000 must be added £1,000 for heating apparatus and grates, and about £1,105 for architect's commission, bringing the total estimate up to £23,205.

A motion proposed by the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, and seconded by Mr. Jarvis, that the Report of the Building Committee be adopted, was carried unanimously; and it was shown that the subscriptions promised, together with the Centenary Fund, and the sum expected to be realized by the sale of the old Hospital amounted to £21,600, which left a deficiency of only £1,605.

It was settled that the Building Committee should remain in power until the completion of the Hospital.

The next important event in connection with the New Hospital was the laying of the Foundation Stone, of which the following account is an abstract of that given in the *Lincoln Gazette* for July 29th, 1876 :—"The laying of the first stone of the New County Hospital at Lincoln took place on Thursday last, under the most favourable auspices. The proceedings commenced with service at 11 a.m. at the Cathedral. There was a large congregation, composed principally of ladies. After the singing of 'All people that on earth do dwell,' and the 41st Psalm, the Venerable Archdeacon Kaye read a lesson, Matthew xxv. 31 to 46, which was followed by the Lord's Prayer and appropriate Collects by the Bishop. The anthem 'O magnify the Lord' was then impressively given, and the Rev. Chancellor Benson delivered a most admirable address.

"At the conclusion of the address, which was listened to with rapt attention by the large audience, a collection was made, during which the beautiful hymn composed by the Bishop, 'O Lord of heaven and earth and sea,' was sung. His Lordship then pronounced the blessing, and this portion of the service terminated. Outside the Cathedral the 1st Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers were drawn up, with their band, and a procession to the site of the Hospital was soon formed. Behind the corps came the Mayor in his robes, and the Corporation with the usual regalia. The Bishop's carriage followed, in which, besides his Lordship, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, Earl Brownlow, was seated.

Then came the Dean and Chapter, the Cathedral Choir, the Building Committee, the Governors, the Band of the Royal North Lincoln Militia, and a few Members of the Friendly Societies in regalia. The route along the Minster Yard, Pottergate, and Lindum Terrace, was lined with spectators, the weather being gloriously fine for the occasion. Arrived at the site, the service in connection with the laying of the stone was commenced in the presence of a vast concourse. Prayers having been said by the Bishop and by the Chancellor, the Earl Brownlow laid the first stone, on which was the following inscription :—‘ This stone was laid by the Right Honourable the Earl Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant of the County, assisted by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on Thursday, July 27th, 1876.’ The hymn ‘ Thou to Whom the sick and dying ’ was then sung, the Militia band effectively accompanying, and the pronouncing the Benediction by the Bishop completed the ceremony.

Luncheon was provided in a marquee on the ground, which was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The Lord Lieutenant of the County (Earl Brownlow) presided, being supported on his right by the Mayor (W. Beard, Esq.), C. Seely, Esq., M.P., Mrs. Tweed, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Sibthorp, and the Venerable Archdeacon Kaye. On the Chairman’s left were the Lord Bishop and Mrs. Wordsworth, the Very Rev. the Dean and Miss Blakesley, Col. Chaplin, M.P., and the Honourable A. L. Melville. Various toasts were proposed and spoken to by the Chairman, the Mayor, the Honourable A. L. Melville, the Lord

Bishop of Lincoln, the Venerable Archdeacon Trollope, the Very Rev. the Dean, Mr. Seely, M.P., Lieutenant-Col. Chaplin, M.P., the Venerable Archdeacon Kaye, and Mr. C. C. Sibthorp, Treasurer to the County Hospital.

“Collections in aid of the fund were made both at the Cathedral service and on the ground, the total amount realized being £148.”

The New Hospital has now (July, 1878) nearly reached completion, and it is expected to be ready for the reception of patients in the first week in October. Prior to its being thus occupied, however, a Grand Bazaar, under distinguished patronage, will be held within its walls, the proceeds from which it is hoped will add largely to its funds.

#### NEW COUNTY HOSPITAL AT LINCOLN.

The Bazaar in aid of the New County Hospital, at Lincoln, will be held in the New Buildings, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 7th, 8th, and 9th days of August, 1878.

##### *Patronesses :*

The Marchioness of Ripon.  
 The Lady Florence Chaplin.  
 Fanny, Countess of Winchilsea.  
 The Countess of Scarbrough.  
 The Countess of Yarborough.  
 The Viscountess Folkestone.  
 The Lady Guendolen Chaplin.  
 The Lady Katharine Hutton.  
 The Lady Eleanor Heneage.  
 The Lady Willoughby D'Eresby.  
 The Lady Monson.  
 Honble. Mrs. Finch-Hatton.  
 Honble. Mrs. Leslie Melville.  
 Honble. Mrs. A. S. Leslie Melville.  
 Honble. Mrs. Stanhope.  
 Honble. Mrs. Anderson-Pelham.  
 Honble. Lady Ingilby.

Lady Bacon.  
 Lady Nelthorpe.  
 Lady Bridges.  
 Lady Sutton.  
 Lady Cholmeley.  
 Lady Astley.

Mrs. Cracroft-Amcotts.	Mrs. Hutton.
Mrs. F. Anderson.	Mrs. Jarvis.
Mrs. Blakesley.	Mrs. Luard.
Mrs. Booth.	Mrs. Marten.
Miss Boucherett.	Mrs. Massingberd.
Mrs. Bromhead.	Mrs. Moore.
Mrs. Pocklington-Coltman.	Mrs. Nevile.
Mrs. Goulton-Constable.	Mrs. Reeve.
Mrs. Tyrwhitt-Drake.	Mrs. Seely.
Mrs. R. G. Ellison.	Mrs. Sibthorp.
Mrs. F. Fane.	Mrs. Waldo-Sibthorp.
Mrs. F. Fox.	Miss Waldo-Sibthorp.
Mrs. Ffytche.	Mrs. Edward Trollope.
Mrs. T. Garfit.	Mrs. Wordsworth.
Miss Nisbet-Hamilton.	

The following have kindly consented to hold Stalls :—

The Lady Florence Chaplin.

{ The Honble. Mrs. A. S. L.	{ Mrs. Collingham.
Melville.	{ Mrs. J. Maltby.
{ The Misses Leslie Melville.	{ The Misses Smith.
{ Mrs. Fane.	{ Mrs. Mitchinson.
{ Mrs. Willson.	{ Mrs. C. Harrison.
Mrs. Bromhead.	{ Mrs. Lowe.
Mrs. Sibthorp.	{ Mrs. C. Brook.
{ Mrs. Venables.	{ Mrs. Wilkinson.
{ The Misses Wordsworth.	{ Miss Sympson.

The Nurses of the Hospital.

The County Police.

A Children's Stall in charge of Miss May Mitchinson and Miss Kitty Brook.

A Stall for Agricultural Produce under the superintendence of Mr. F. C. Marshall, of Riseholme.

Mrs. Nevile and the Honble. Mrs. Anderson Pelham will preside over the Refreshment Stalls.

Contributions either in Money or in Articles for Sale in aid of the Bazaar, will be thankfully received by any of the above Stall-holders.

The Bazaar will be open as follows :—

Wednesday, August 7th, Open from Two o'clock to Seven o'clock.  
Admission, 2s. 6d. each person.

Thursday, August 8th, Open from Two o'clock to Nine o'clock.  
Admission, 1s. each person.

Friday, August 9th, Open from One o'clock to Nine o'clock.  
Admission, 6d. each person.

No re-admission with any of the above tickets. Tickets, not transferable, to admit on all three days, will be issued at 3s. each.

An Exhibition of Oil Paintings and Water-Colour Drawings, kindly contributed by Ladies and Gentlemen of the City and Neighbourhood, will be held in the Board-room, Out-Patient's-room, and other Apartments on the Ground Floor, West Wing. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling each person.

There will also be an Exhibition of Cage Birds. Admission, Three-pence each person.

On the Afternoon of each day of the Bazaar, commencing at Four o'clock precisely, an Amateur Dramatic Entertainment will be given in the Upper Ward of the West Wing. The Performance will consist of a Musical Farce, entitled, "Wanted, A Gentleman Help," written by Vincent Amcotts, Esq. Proceeds of the Entertainment will be devoted to the Bazaar Fund. Admission to any part of the Room, Wednesday, 2s. 6d. ; Thursday, 2s. ; Friday, 1s.

On the Evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, August 7th and 8th, commencing at 7.30 precisely, the Lincoln Amateur Concert and Burlesque Company have kindly consented to give their very successful Entertainment, entitled, "Alonzo the Brave, or Faust and the Fair Imogene !" Admission by Ticket—Front Seats, 2s. ; Back Seats, 1s. each. Mr. Mason, jun., has kindly offered to give his services as Pianist.

The Band of the First Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers (by permission of Captain-Commandant Williams and the Officers of the Corps), has been engaged to play Selections of Music on each day.

Railway Arrangements at Reduced Fares.

CONINGSBY CHARLES SIBTHORP,	} <i>Honorary</i> <i>Secretaries.</i>
RICHARD HALL,	

*Lincoln*, July, 1878.

Those Governors who, alive to the defects in the Old Hospital pointed out by the Medical Officers and confirmed by men so eminently well qualified to form an opinion as Dr. Bristowe, Captain Douglas Galton, Sir James Paget, Mr. Timothy Holmes, and Mr. Henry Power, have, throughout the earnest and prolonged discussions of which I have attempted to give an outline, so persistently and strenuously advocated the building of a New Hospital, may now point with pride and satisfaction to that institution as embodying in itself all those requirements shown by the most modern scientific researches to be conducive to the successful treatment of the sick. The description of the building in subsequent pages will show the great pains that have been taken to secure purity of atmosphere, and to facilitate good nursing and active supervision; the internal arrangements are remarkable for simplicity and compactness; the administrative department is so placed as to afford easy access to all parts of the building; the wards are situated so as to be exposed for the longest time possible to sunshine; the small wards are conveniently arranged; a considerable space at the end of the large wards will be free from beds, so that patients, who are sufficiently well, can go there and get their meals; and the accommodation for the resident Staff and for Nurses and Servants is exceedingly good. The Chapel for 120 patients is a light, plain structure, well and conveniently placed at the back of the building.

Some recent modifications of the Rules will tend to improve the administration of the different departments:—the Medical Officers will in future attend by *weekly*

instead of by monthly rotation, and each will retain under his own care, during their stay in the Hospital, such patients as he has admitted.

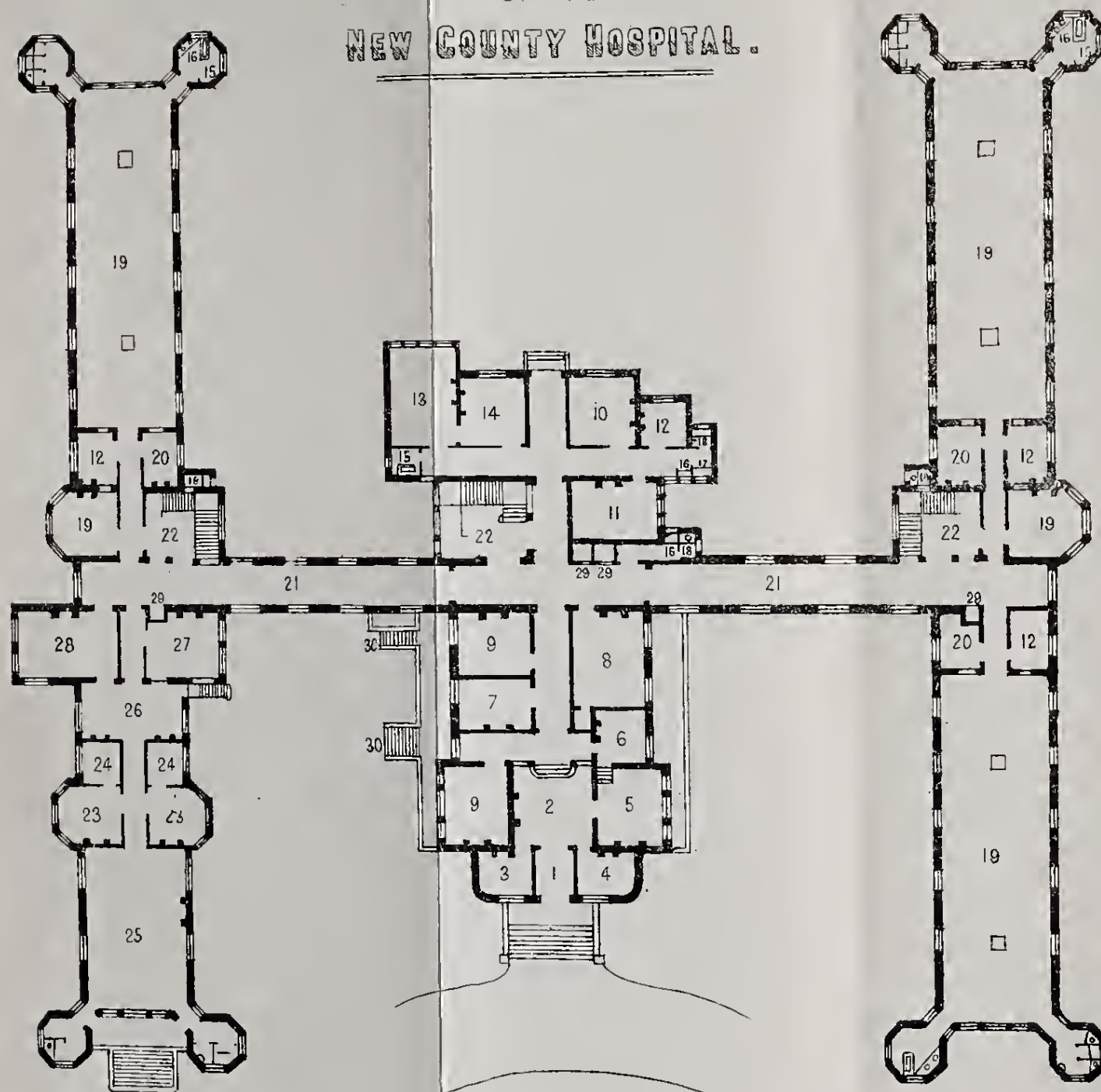
The Matron is to be a trained Lady-Nurse, having under her a Cook-Housekeeper. Miss Elizabeth Vincent, of the Nightingale School for Nurses at St. Thomas's Hospital, was appointed Matron by the Quarterly Board on July 11th, 1878. Regarding her qualifications the Rev. H. W. Hutton, the Chairman, remarked, "Miss Vincent had attended a Meeting of the Weekly Board, and every one who saw her thought highly of her fitness for the post. The testimonials she presented were all that could be desired. He begged to propose the election of Miss Vincent. He knew that the success of the nursing at the New Hospital would greatly depend upon the skill, the tact, and moral force of the person whom they elected as Matron. He was one who attached a high, but he hoped not undue importance to the fact that Miss Vincent was a lady by birth; where a lady was appointed at the head of a Hospital, provided she was qualified in other respects, her influence had a great effect for good upon the general tone in the management of the institution. He believed that in Miss Vincent they had one who had every qualification for the post, and therefore he had great pleasure in proposing her election." Dr. Mitchinson seconded the proposal, which was unanimously agreed to. It was stated that Miss Vincent would be able to enter upon her duties towards the end of September.

Afterwards Mr. Hall submitted to the Board certain recommendations of the Building Committee as to the

naming of wards at the New Hospital. He stated that Miss Dixon, of Holton, who had originally given a donation of £2,000, had been informed that the Committee desired to name one of the wards "The Dixon Ward," and to put up an inscription that it was constructed by her in memory of her late father. Hearing that £2,000 was insufficient to complete one ward, Miss Dixon had given £460 more, making altogether £2,460. The Building Committee, at a Meeting on the 1st inst., passed a resolution recommending the Board to name only the upper and lower east wards at present—the former to be called "The Dixon Ward," and the latter "The Clayton Ward," Mr. and Mrs. Clayton having contributed £2,000 between them. The Chairman remarked that Miss Dixon and Mr. and Mrs. Clayton had done a very noble thing, and it was only graceful on their part to commemorate it in some way. On the motion of Mr. Charles Brook, the recommendations were adopted. Mr. Hall read a statement of the New County Hospital Building Fund, which showed that £21,438 12s. 9d. had been promised in subscriptions, including £1,000 for the Chapel Fund; £150 had been contributed to the Bazaar Fund (£50 each from Lady Beckett, Miss Dixon, and Mrs. R. Ellison); £2,056 11s. 11d. from the Centenary Fund, and £565 9s. 2d. derived from interest; making a total available fund of £24,210 13s. 10d.. The contract for the erection of the building, including architect's commission, amounted to £23,205; purchase of land, £5,240; ditto tenements, £150; total liabilities, £29,295. The balance due to the bank was £963 9s. 6d.



# GROUND PLAN OF THE NEW COUNTY HOSPITAL.



## REFERENCE TO GROUND PLAN.

- 1 Entrance Lobby.
- 2 Hall.
- 3 Porter.
- 4 Waiting Room.
- 5 Surgery.
- 6 Examination Room.
- 7 Medical Officers' Room.
- 8 Accident Reception Ward.
- 9 House Surgeon's Rooms.
- 10 Eye Ward.
- 11 Eye Ward.
- 12 Nurses' Rooms.
- 13 Operating Room.
- 14 Operating <sup>on</sup> Ward.
- 15 Baths.
- 16 Lavatories.
- 17 Sinks.
- 18 Water Closets.
- 19 Wards.
- 20 Ward Sculleries.
- 21 Principal Corridor.
- 22 Staircases.
- 23 Consulting Rooms.
- 24 Retiring Rooms.
- 25 Out-patients' Waiting Room.
- 26 Out-patients' Dispensing Lobby.
- 27 Dispensary.
- 28 Board Room.
- 29 Lifts.
- 30 Steps to Basement.

Scale of Feet  
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 150 FEET

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW COUNTY HOSPITAL.

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THE Buildings stand on an elevated site of about 8 acres, facing nearly due south, having a light soil and a rock foundation, and with a gentle slope from north to south.

The group of Buildings comprising the Hospital consists of a central or administrative block and two pavilions, all being connected by a corridor, 10 feet 6 inches wide on the ground story, and by a covered way of the same width on the first story. The two back portions of the Pavilions are not yet built, but they can be added at any time to meet the requirements of an increasing population, without interfering with the parts already finished, or requiring any enlargement or alteration of the administrative offices. As at present constructed the Hospital provides accommodation for about 110 in-patients and a large number of out-patients, but after the Pavilions are completed there will be ward accommodation for more than 200 patients.

The central block is 5 stories in height, having a half-basement story sunk about 6 feet below the surface, and resting on the solid rock, and 4 stories over. The Pavilions east and west of it, are only 2 stories in height, but in consequence of the slope of the ground are raised as much as 6 feet above the surface at their lower ends, thereby ensuring a free circulation of air below the ground story.

The central block contains on the ground story an entrance-hall 20 feet square, porter's and receiving-rooms,

a surgery and examination-room, a medical officers' consulting-room, to be used as a library, an accident receiving-room, with bath, and rooms for the resident Surgeon. In the rear are eye-wards for males and females, an operation-room, and a ward adjoining for patients either before or after operations. On the first story are rooms for the matron and for the cook-housekeeper, also the linenry and bedding-room, a day room for nurses, a chapel 46 by 25 feet, and a room for the chaplain. On the second story are separate dormitories for 8 day nurses and 6 night nurses, with accommodation for house servants. On the third story are a series of wards for children with nurses' rooms attached and the usual ward offices. The basement story comprises the kitchen-offices, detached boiler-rooms and cellarage, all of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of the entire Hospital when completed.

The East Pavilion appropriated to male patients consists at present of two wards 88 feet long by 26 feet 6 inches wide for 22 beds, the lower one being 14 feet high and the upper one 16 feet, and two small wards 23 feet by 15 feet for 3 beds each. A nurse's room and scullery are attached to the large wards, with inspection-windows commanding all the beds, the sculleries being fitted with small close ranges, gas stoves for use in summer weather, and airing closets for linen. At the extreme ends of the large wards are octagonal turrets measuring 10 feet internally each way, and cut off from the wards by lobbies 5 feet square with double doors and a window on either side to secure constant cross-ventilation. One of these turrets contains a bath-closet and lavatory, the other a slop-sink, urinal, and water-closets. The beds in the

large wards are arranged in pairs between the windows, and are symmetrically placed along each wall. The width between each bed is 4 feet, and between each pair of beds 5 feet 6 inches.

The West Pavilion is appropriated to female patients on the upper story (the ward accommodation and arrangements being in every respect similar to those in the East Pavilion,) and to Out-patients on the lower story. This Department is distinct from the Hospital proper, and contains a waiting-room for a large number of patients, consulting and retiring-rooms for Physicians and Surgeons, a Board-room with access to the Hospital corridor and opening out of the Dispensing lobby, and a spacious Dispensary with hatches on either side for giving out medicines for in and out-patients.

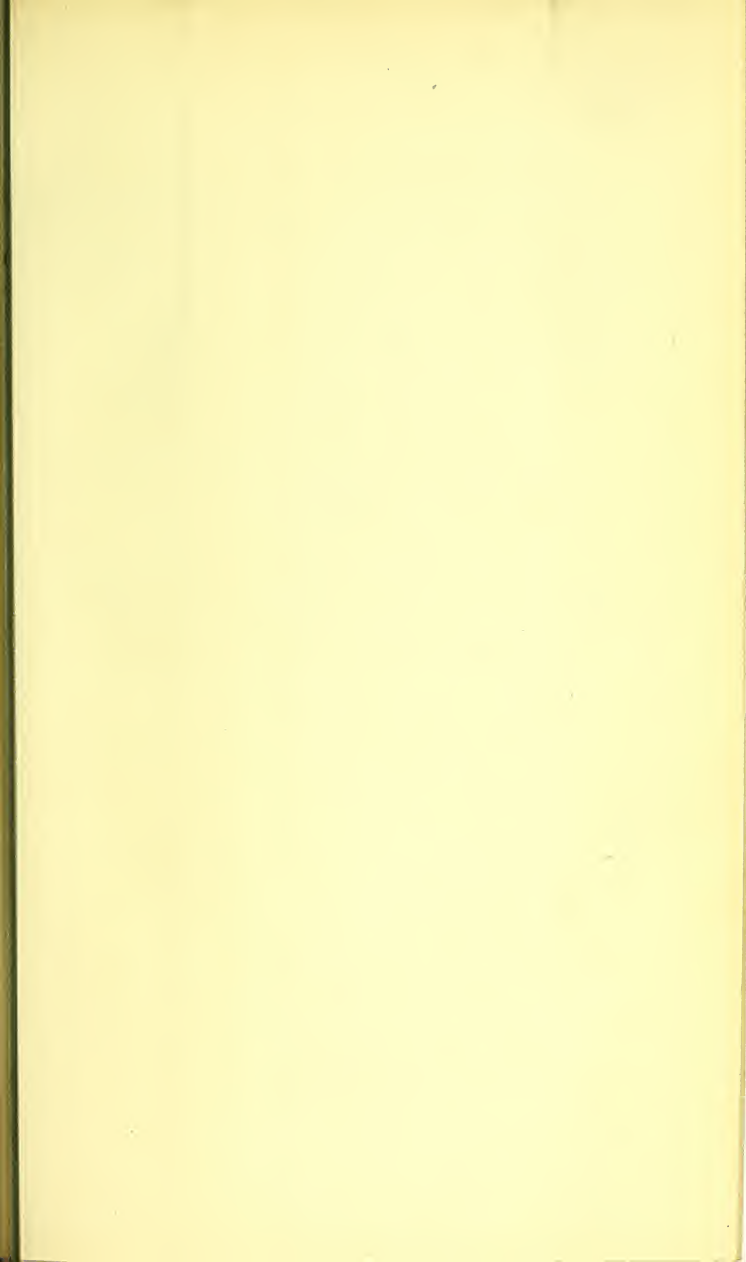
Wide stone staircases of easy ascent, are provided in each of the three Buildings, all carried up to the topmost stories. There are also diet lifts in each block, and a separate coal-lift in the central block ; also dust-shoots on each floor, speaking-tubes from the various corridors, and electric bells, all communicating either with the central hall or the kitchen corridor in the basement story.

The warming of the wards, rooms, and offices throughout, is by open fires, and of the corridors, staircases, and chapel, by hot-water pipes on Perkins's principle. All the wards and principal offices have improved ventilating grates, for which special provision has been made in the construction and arrangement of the various parts of the buildings, those in the large wards being placed in the centre of the floors, and cased with terra-cotta.

The ventilation of all wards and principal rooms is provided for (apart from the windows, which are sash-windows, opening up to the ceiling, the upper sashes falling inwards), by inlet shafts in the walls carried up from the basement, and terminating in the several rooms about 6 feet above the floor line, having zinc purpose-made mouth-pieces with valves for regulating the supply of air to be admitted. Outlets are placed in every room below the ceiling line, those in the wards having separate shafts carried up between the smoke flues, and those in all other rooms having Boyle's valves fixed in the chimney-breasts. The areas of both outlets and inlets in all wards are calculated in accordance with the requirements of the number of beds in each case. All gas-burners are provided with large-mouthed outlets in the ceilings communicating with shafts carried up the walls and terminating beneath the eaves, or continued with the smoke flues.

The external walls are built hollow, being 20 inches thick with a clear hollow space of 2 inches, the walls being tied together with wrought iron ties placed 2 feet 6 inches apart horizontally, and every fourth course of bricks in height.

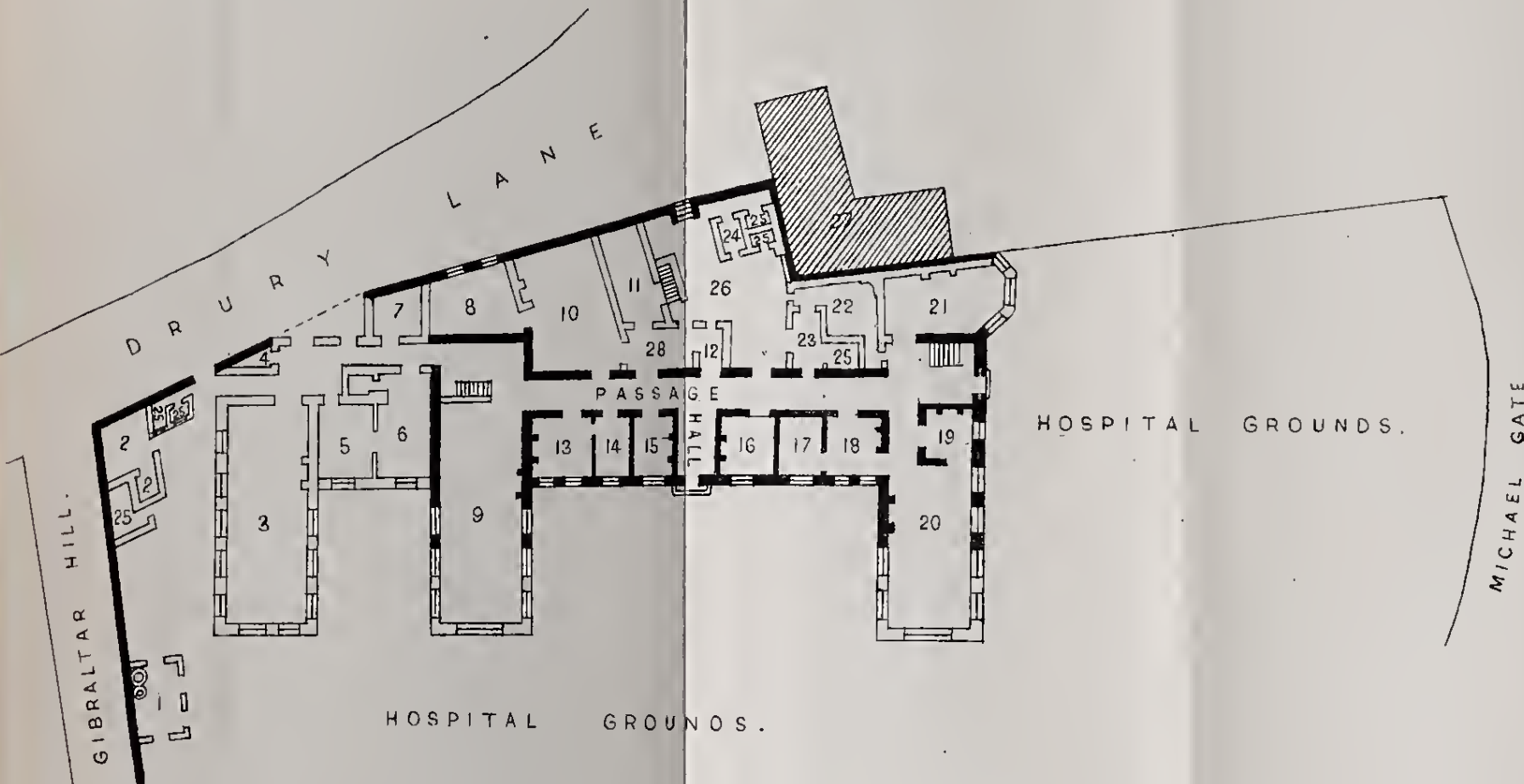
The materials employed are local bricks (the facings being of selected quality) for all walls; the white bed from the Ancaster quarries for all copings, sills, string courses, and other masonry; Luxembourg green slates for all roofs, and fir timber for all joinery, except in the chapel, which is of pitch pine, and the floors of the wards, which are of English oak, in narrow widths, laid on a flooring of deal. Parian cement has been used for all ward-walls up to the ceiling,



# GROUND PLAN OF THE OLD LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL.

## REFERENCE TO GROUND PLAN.

- 1 Wash House.
- 2 Dead House.
- 3 Males' Ward.
- 4 Lavatory.
- 5 Ward.
- 6 Operation Room.
- 7 Ward.
- 8 Scullery.
- 9 Males' Ward.
- 10 Kitchen.
- 11 Larder.
- 12 Hoist.
- 13 Matron's Sitting Room.
- 14 Store Room.
- 15 Matron's Bed Room.
- 16 House Surgeon's Room.
- 17 Surgeons' Rooms.
- 18 Do. Do.
- 19 Physicians' Room.
- 20 Waiting Room.
- 21 Board Room.
- 22 Dispensary.
- 23 Waiting Room.
- 24 Ash Bin.
- 25 Water Closets.
- 26 Yard.
- 27 Work Shops.
- 28 Passage.



Scale of Feet  
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 150

and for all passages, corridors, lobbies, and staircases, up to five feet above the floor, the remainder being finished with ordinary trowelled stucco. The walls of lavatories, baths, and water-closets throughout, are lined to the height of 5 feet from the floor with white glazed tiles.

The outbuildings consist at present only of a mortuary, and post-mortem room with the usual fittings. The laundry and wash-house, as well as the entrance-lodge, are not yet built.

## PHYSICIANS TO THE HOSPITAL.

Dr. Petrie, 1769 to 1783.

Dr. Francis Willis, 1796.\*

Dr. Benjamin Charlesworth, 1770.\*

Dr. Edmund Laycock, 1777 to 1788.

Dr. Ambrose Cookson, 1783 to 1830.

For a long series of years the leading Physician in Lincoln and the neighbourhood.

Dr. William Fellowes, 1783.\*

Dr. Edward Parker Charlesworth, 1808 to 1852.

Remarkable for the energy with which he conducted a very large consulting practice, for the scrupulous attention which he paid to punctuality in the fulfilment of his numerous engagements, for the interest he took in the working of the Public Institutions of the City, and for the long-continued, strenuous, and persevering efforts he made—and made successfully—to ameliorate the condition of the insane.

He was a zealous supporter of the Lincolnshire Medical Benevolent Society, and the originator of the Medical Library at the General Dispensary.

Dr. Charlesworth was a good musician, and an accomplished and successful amateur gardener, and few things afforded him more delight than to distribute amongst his friends choice plants for cultivation.

Dr. Charlesworth was pupil of Dr. Harrison, of Horncastle, and received his subsequent professional education at Edinburgh. He was grandson of a Medical Man who belonged to a family long-resident in Nottinghamshire, but which originally came from Charlesworth in Derbyshire. Dr. Charlesworth's father was the Rev. John Charlesworth, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and subsequently Rector of Ossington, Notts.

Dr. Charlesworth married Susan, only child of Dr. R. Rockcliffe, of Horncastle.

Dr. Robert Hobart Hett, 1821 to 1826.

Dr. Charles Beaty, 1827 to 1834.

(Died in 1843.)

\* There is no mention in the Hospital Records of the resignation of these gentlemen.

Dr. William Dawson Cookson, 1830 to 1844.

Dr. Richard Elmhirst, 1833 to 1859.

Dr. John Nicholson, 1844 to 1847.

Dr. Darwin Chawner, 1847 to 1861.

(Died in 1863.)

Dr. John Cooper Torry, 1852 to 1869.

Dr. George Mitchinson, 1859.

Dr. Charles Harrison, 1869.

## SURGEONS TO THE HOSPITAL.

Mr. Paul Parnell, 1768 to 1785.

Mr. Paul Parnell, Jun., 1769 to 1805.

Left £100 towards forming a Lunatic Asylum for the County and City, but the Institution which, under the auspices of Dr. Charlesworth and Mr. Gardiner Hill, was destined to play an important part in the abolition of restraints in the treatment of lunatics, was not founded until 1820.

Mr. John Swan, 1769.\*

Mr. Lely, 1769.\*

Mr. Henry Swan, Jun., 1772.\*

Mr. John James, 1783.\*

Mr. James Berridge, 1785 to 1785.

Mr. Henry Boot, 1786 to 1835.

Enjoyed a large practice, and was a skilled operator.

Mr. John Hare, 1788 to 1803.

Mr. Franklin, 1803.\*

Mr. Henry Swan, 1806 to 1814.

Twice served the office of Mayor, viz. :—in 1785 and 1797, and at the time of his death was one of the Senior Aldermen of the City. He left a wife and twelve children to deplore his loss. He commanded the confidence and good opinion of a very large circle, and was highly esteemed and respected.

Mr. James Snow, 1811 to 1859.

Made Consulting Surgeon in 1859, died in 1875 at the age of 95. Passed his examination at the Royal College for Surgeons in 1802, and

was the Senior Member of that body, of which he was elected an Honorary Fellow in 1843. Was a Justice of the Peace for Lincoln, and formerly Surgeon to the Third Regiment of Lincolnshire Militia.

Mr. Joseph Swan, 1814 to 1827.

Attained a very distinguished position through energy and love of work that knew no limit. Commenced his medical studies at St. Thomas's Hospital in 1810, became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1813, and was elected a Fellow in 1843. In 1817 and 1819, Mr. Swan gained the Jacksonian Prizes, and in 1822 and 1825, the Collegiate Triennial Prizes for his valuable anatomical and physiological researches on the nervous system. He had a large *clientèle* in Lincoln and its neighbourhood, but in 1829 removed to London and commenced practice in Tavistock Square. Mr. Swan died at Filey, October 4th, 1874, at the advanced age of 83, and was buried in the parish church there. He was elected a Member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1831, and at the time of his decease was Senior Fellow.

Mr. Thomas Macaulay, 1824 to 1827.

Mr. Thomas Clark, 1827 to 1832.

Mr. John Hewson, 1827 to 1864.

Son of a baker at Horncastle. Apprenticed to Mr. Joseph Swan. Spent much of his time in dissecting for Mr. Swan's magnificent work on the Nerves. Studied at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. Refused an offer by Sir Astley Cooper to become his assistant and make preparations at a salary of £100 per annum, but instead commenced practice in Lincoln, where by dint of sound sense, hard work, and the aid of good friends he ultimately obtained an immense practice.

Mr. Hewson was a very early riser. He took infinite pains about his cases, was a bold, dexterous, and successful operator, and an enthusiastic naturalist. His library, which was a large one, was especially rich in choice and expensive works upon Natural History, and the collection of philosophical apparatus that he possessed was of very great value.

Mr. Frederick Kent, 1832 to 1844.

Mr. Ralph Howitt, 1836 to 1853.

Mr. Samuel Hadwen, 1844 to 1853.

An excellent practitioner, very zealous and earnest in his work, and highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Mr. Edward Farr Broadbent, 1853 to 1877.

Was also Surgeon to the Castle, Lunatic Hospital, and the Home District of the Lincoln Union. Mr. Broadbent for some years represented the Upper Ward in the Town Council. "His numerous appointments afforded Mr. Broadbent large experience in the management of public institutions, in the conduct of which he took great interest, and was indefatigable in his attendance at the Boards. His geniality of disposition and the great fund of anecdote that he possessed, rendered his company much sought after."—*Lancet*, August 18th, 1877.

Mr. Thomas Sympson, 1853.

Mr. Septimus Lowe, 1859.

Mr. Charles Brook, 1864.

Mr. Thomas Marshall Wilkinson, 1877.

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## PREACHERS OF THE ANNUAL SERMON.

				£	s.	d.
1769	The Rev. Dr. Stinton	...	...	..	33	2 1½
1770	No record	...	...	...	33	13 5
1771	The Rev. Dr. Dowbiggin	..	...	..	44	18 5¼
1772	„ Dr. Buckworth	..	...	...	35	8 5
1773	„ Mr. White	...	...	...	42	17 9½
1774	„ Mr. Hurton	...	...	...	44	0 0¾
1775	„ Dr. Murray	...	...	...	53	17 6
1776	„ Mr. Christopherson	...	...	...	53	17 0
1777	Rt. Rev. Bishop of St. David's (Dean)	..	...	..	53	1 3
1778	The Rev. Dr. Gordon (Precentor)	...	...	...	50	1 3
1779	„ Dr. Disney	...	...	...	31	7 10
1780	„ J. Whitcombe	...	..	...	21	15 9
1781	„ J. Pugh	...	...	...	45	15 7
1782	„ T. Craster	...	...	...	50	11 3
1783	„ Dr. Peckwell	...	...	...	94	8 11½
1784	„ W. Durance	...	...	...	61	14 6
1785	„ Dr. Kaye	...	...	...	88	7 5½
1786	„ J. Charlesworth	...	...	...	73	15 10
1787	„ Mr. Dodwell	...	...	...	74	16 3
1788	„ Mr. Willis	...	...	...	17	13 10
1789	„ Mr Jones...	...	...	...	76	2 3
1790	The Hon. and Rev. Thomas Monson	...	...	...	80	0 6¼
1791	The Rev. Dr. Illingworth	..	...	...	69	3 5
1792	„ G. R. Bouyer	...	...	...	56	13 2
1793	„ G. M. Brooke	...	...	...	49	0 1
1794	„ F. Swan	...	...	...	44	9 5
1795	„ D. H. Urquhart	...	...	...	42	0 6½
1796	„ F. Massingberd	...	...	...	47	2 0
1797	The Rt. Rev. G. Tomline (Bishop)	...	...	...	55	2 4
1798	The Rev. G. Hutton, junr...	...	...	...	44	4 6½
1799	„ Dr. S. Herbert	...	...	...	47	17 9¼
1800	„ T. King (Chancellor)	..	..	..	54	6 7½
1801	„ G. Coxé	...	...	...	87	7 6
1802	„ R. Wharton (Chancellor)	...	...	...	132	1 1½
1803	„ J. Rawlins (Deacon)	...	...	...	102	13 11½
1804	„ E. Chaplin	..	...	..	104	16 1
1805	„ Dr. Orme...	...	...	...	91	18 9
1806	„ Dr. Bayley (Subdean)	...	...	...	87	5 1½

				£	s	d.
1807	The Rev. S. Partridge	...	...	...	89	1 10
1808	„ V. P. Littlehales	...	...	...	82	4 9½
1809	„ Sir C. Anderson, Bart.	...	...	...	104	16 11
1810	The Very Rev. Dr. Gordon (Dean)	...	...	...	94	13 0
1811	The Rev. J. Carter	...	...	...	71	11 0
1812	„ G. D. Kent	...	...	...	72	8 9
1813	„ W. Cooper	...	...	...	54	12 0
1814	„ R. Vivers	...	...	...	56	8 11½
1815	„ T. Townsend	...	...	...	48	0 9
1816	„ G. T. Pretyman (Chancellor)	...	...	...	62	4 8
1817	The Very Rev. and Hon. Dr. Hobart (Dean of Windsor)	...	...	...	66	12 2
1818	The Rev. R. W. Sibthorp	...	...	...	51	0 5
1819	„ J. Penrose, jun.	...	...	...	46	14 4
1820	„ P. Curtois, Branston	...	...	...	59	12 5
1821	The Ven. Dr. Goddard (Archdeacon)	...	...	...	42	17 6
1822	The Hon. and Rt. Rev. G. Pelham (Bishop)	...	...	...	65	13 2
1823	The Rev. J. Holt	...	...	...	44	0 8
1824	„ H. Fardell	...	...	...	60	16 0
1825	„ Dr. Mead	...	...	...	35	16 2½
1826	„ R. Pretyman (Precentor)	...	...	...	65	0 0
1827	„ C. B. Massingberd	...	...	...	43	12 6
1828	The Rt. Rev. John Kaye, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lincoln	...	...	...	59	5 3
1829	The Rev. E. Massingberd	...	...	...	55	1 1
1830	„ B. Berridge, Algarkirk	...	...	...	55	7 6
1831	„ Mr. Hodge, Fillingham	...	...	...	38	10 3
1832	„ G. D. Whitehead, Burton	...	...	...	48	8 1
1833	„ T. T. Penrose, Coleby	...	...	...	35	15 0
1834	„ J. Robinson	...	...	...	29	0 0
1835	„ C. C. Beaty Pownall	...	...	...	31	11 0
1836	„ C. Whichcote, Aswarby	...	...	...	32	6 8
1837	„ E. R. Mantell, Louth	...	...	...	32	16 8
1838	„ J. H. Pooley, Scotter	...	...	...	45	11 1
1839	„ J. Otter, Aisthorpe	...	...	...	35	5 3
1840	„ J. Sutton	...	...	...	28	14 7
1841	„ C. M. G. Jarvis, Doddington	...	...	...	32	0 6
1842	„ J. Carr, Brattleby	...	...	...	31	18 4
1843	„ E. Luard, Scawby	...	...	...	30	3 10

		£	s.	d.
1844	The Rev. H. F. Hutton, Spridlington ...	45	0	9
1845	„ C. S. Bird, Gainsborough ...	39	6	7
1846	The Ven. Dr. Bonney (Archdeacon) ...	38	17	7
1847	The Very Rev. J. Giffard Ward, M.A., (Dean)	46	4	6
1848	The Rev. J. A. Jeremie (Subdean) ...	34	16	1
1849	„ T. J. Clark, Harmston ...	24	11	10
1850	„ W. F. J. Kaye, Riseholme ...	33	8	10
1851	„ G. B. Blenkin, Vicar of Boston...	25	18	0
1852	„ C. Badham, D.D., Louth ...	32	6	3
1853	The Rt. Rev. John Jackson, D.D., Lord } Bishop of Lincoln ... }	46	1	2
1854	The Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., Vicar of Leeds	60	15	7
1855	The Rev. A. H. Anson, Potterhanworth ...	21	4	11
1856	The Rt. Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., } Lord Bishop of Oxford ... }	102	0	0
1857	The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. A. C. Tait, } D.D., Lord Bishop of London. }	81	15	9
1858	Rt. Rev. Rbt. Bickersteth, D.D., Lord } Bishop of Ripon ... }	69	8	3
1859	Rev. C. S. Bird (Chancellor) ... ..	54	11	2
1860	The Very Rev. T. Garnier (Dean) ... ..	85	4	1
1861	The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Vicar of Doncaster	64	15	3
1862	The Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A. ... ..	61	6	8
1863	His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, } Dr. C. F. Longley ... }	116	1	4
1864	Rt. Rev. Francis Jeune, D.C.L., Lord } Bishop of Peterborough ... }	55	11	2
1865	Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. W. Thomson, D.D., } Archbishop of York ... }	78	6	0
1866	Rt. Rev. Harold Browne, D.D., Lord } Bishop of Ely ... }	54	8	9
1867	Very Rev. J. A. Jeremie, Dean of Lincoln...	63	15	9
1868	Rt. Rev. Thomas Legh Claughton, Lord } Bishop of Rochester ... }	69	15	6
1869	Rt. Rev. C. Wordsworth, D.D., Lord } Bishop of Lincoln .. }	237	13	6
	The Bishop .. £50	£141 to Cente- nary Fund.		
	Earl Brownlow ... £50			
	Mr. J. L. Ffytche £21			
	Mrs. H. Sibthorp £20			
1870	Rt. Rev. James Fraser, D.D., Lord Bishop } of Manchester ... }	64	9	0

		£	s.	d.
1871	Rt. Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., Lord Bishop of Carlisle .. .. }	47	11	0
1872	Rt. Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lichfield ... }	62	0	2
1873	Rt. Rev. William Connor Magee, D.D., Lord Bishop of Peterborough }	64	14	3
1874	Rt. Rev. William Alexander, D.D., Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe }	62	18	1
1875	Rt. Rev. James R. Woodford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely ... .. }	48	12	1
1876	The Rev. Canon Hole, Vicar of Caunton ...	66	16	6
1877	Rev. Dr. Farrar, Canon of Westminster ...	86	13	5
1878	Rt. Rev. A. W. Thorold, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rochester .. .. }	52	17	1

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## EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTE BOOK OF THE LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL.

At a Meeting of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of the County of Lincoln held (pursuant to Publick Notices given by the High Sheriff of the said County for that purpose) at the Castle of Lincoln on Saturday the 10th day of September, 1768.

Present :—Joseph Walls, Esq., High Sheriff, in the Chair ; Lord Brownlow Bertie, Lord Monson, Sir John Thorold, Sir Nevile George Hickman ; Christopher Whichcote, Francis Whichcote, Thomas Scrope, Charles Amcotts, Coningsby Sibthorpe, Gilbert Caldicot, Thomas Mainwaring, John Key, Esquires ; the Rev. Henry Best, D.D., the Rev. Henry Buckworth, LL.D., Robert Petrie, M.D., Francis Willis, M.D., the Rev. Whittingham Best, Samuel Lyon, gentleman, and others.

The following Resolutions were agreed to :—

- 1st.—That an Hospital for the Reception of the Sick and Lame Poor of this County will be of Public utility.
- 2nd.—That Lincoln is the most proper place in the County for that purpose.
- 3rd.—That a Committee, to consist of the Noblemen and Gentlemen above named, and such others as please to attend be desired to meet at the Rein Deer in the City of Lincoln on Tuesday the 27th day of this instant September at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, to prepare Rules and orders for the Government of such Hospital and that the same be laid before the next General Meeting to be held at the Castle of Lincoln on Wednesday the 28th day of this instant September at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon.
- 4th.—That these Resolutions be twice published in the *St. James's Chronicle*, *The London Chronicle*, *The Stamford Mercury*, and *Cambridge Chronicle*.

At a Meeting of the Nobility and Gentry for the purpose of establishing a County Hospital at Lincoln held the 12th day of July 1769.

Present :—John Hopkinson, Esq., High Sheriff, in the Chair ; Sir John Cust, Sir John Thorold ; Robert Vyner, William Welby, sen., Coningsby Sibthorp, Thomas Scrope, Gilbert Caldecott, Montague Cholmley, ——— Newton, Thomas Mainwaring, Edward Brown, Jonathan Fields, Thomas Robert Jenkinson,

Charles Amcotts, ——— Harrison, ——— Broadley, Esquires ;  
 Dr. Sibthorpe, the Rev. Dr. Shaw, Robert Petrie, M.D., Francis  
 Willis, M.D.

- 1st.—Coningsby Sibthorpe Esquire having accepted the office of Treasurer to the intended Hospital for the year next ensuing, Agreed that the thanks of this Meeting be given to him for such acceptance.
  - 2nd.—Sir John Thorold having reported that a House for the purpose of the Hospital situate in the Parish of St. Swithin in the City of Lincoln hath been taken for a year from Michaelmas next, It is agreed to accordingly.
  - 3rd.—Agreed that Patients be admitted as soon after Michaelmas next as possible and that the Annual Subscribers be wrote requesting that they will pay to Coningsby Sibthorpe Esquire the first Annual Subscription on or before the 29th day of September next.
  - 5th.—Agreed that a Committee to consist of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Lincoln, Coningsby Sibthorpe, Thomas Scrope, Jonathan Fields, Charles White, Christopher Neville, Thomas Mainwaring, Esquires, Robert Petrie and Francis Willis Doctors of Physick, and Samuel Lyon Gentleman, and such gentlemen as chuse to attend be desired to revise the Rules and to fix upon proper persons as officers for the government of the Hospital and to report what they do at a Meeting to be held on the Saturday in the next Race Week, The said Committee to meet on the 29th instant at the Rein Deer at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon.
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The present Officials are, 1878 :—

**President.**

The Right Honourable The EARL BROWNLOW,  
*Lord Lieutenant of the County.*

**Vice-Presidents.**

His Grace The DUKE OF RUTLAND, K.G.  
The Most Honourable The MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.  
The Right Reverend The LORD BISHOP OF LINCOLN.  
The Right Honourable The LORD MONSON.  
CHRISTOPHER TURNOR, Esq.  
JAMES BANKS STANHOPE, Esq.  
HENRY CHAPLIN, Esq., M.P.  
Colonel CRACROFT-AMCOTTS.  
NATHANIEL CLAYTON, Esq.  
GEORGE EDEN JARVIS, Esq.  
CONINGSBY CHARLES SIBTHORP, Esq.  
The Rev. HENRY WOLLASTON HUTTON.

**Treasurer.**

CONINGSBY CHARLES SIBTHORP, Esq.

**Auditors.**

Mr. RICHARD HALL. | The Rev. G. T. HARVEY.

**Physicians.**

GEORGE MITCHINSON, M.D. | CHARLES HARRISON, M.D.

**Surgeons.**

Mr. SYMPSON, Mr. LOWE, Mr. C. BROOK, Mr. T. M. WILKINSON.  
W. A. CARLINE, M.D., *House Surgeon.*  
Rev. JAMES STOCK, B.A., *Chaplain.*  
Mr. JOHN WILLIAM DANBY, Solicitor, *Secretary.*  
Mrs. NEWBOULD, *Matron.*

*The following Governors constitute and form the Weekly Board  
for the year 1878, viz:—*

EX-OFFICIO.	{	The PRESIDENT.	
		The VICE-PRESIDENTS.	
		The TREASURER.	
		The Very Rev. the DEAN OF LINCOLN.	
		The Rev. the CANON IN RESIDENCE.	
		The Right Worshipful the MAYOR OF LINCOLN.	
The Rev. The PRECENTOR VENABLES.		Mr. A. SHUTTLEWORTH.	
The Rev. G. T. HARVEY.		Mr. R. SWAN.	
The Rev. R. E. G. COLE.		Mr. F. C. MARSHALL.	
Mr. R. HALL.		Mr. R. J. WARD.	
Major MASON.		Mr. S. F. HOOD.	
Mr. G. TUCKWOOD.		Mr. J. SMITH.	
Mr. R. C. BERGNE-COUPLAND.			

The PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS.

*The Officials appointed at the establishment of the Hospital in 1769, were,*

His Grace the DUKE OF ANCASTER,	<i>President.</i>
LORD BROWLOW BERTIE,	{ <i>Vice-Presidents.</i>
Sir JOHN CUST,	
CONINGSBY SIBTHORP, Esq.,	<i>Treasurer.</i>
CHRISTOPHER NEVILE, Esq.,	{ <i>Auditors.</i>
CHARLES AMCOTTS, Esq.,	
ROBERT PETRIE, M.D.,	{ <i>Physicians.</i>
FRANCIS WILLIS, M.D.,	
Mr. PARNEL,	{ <i>Surgeons.</i>
Mr. PARNEL, jun.,	
Mr. LELY,	
Mr. SWAN,	
Mr. Alderman BROWN,	{ <i>Superintending</i>
Mr. Alderman DELL,	
	<i>Apothecaries.</i>
	<i>House Apothecary.</i>
Mr. FORSTER,	<i>Secretary.</i>
Mrs. BEVERLEY,	<i>Matron.</i>

